Bombay Gazette.
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,974.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
5th March.	†ALSATIA	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912		
19th "	†ALSATIA	6000	† MALWA	10983
22nd "	†AQUADIA	7001		
26th "	INDIA	791		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10513		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	†ALSATIA	6000	MONGOLIA	9105
23rd "	MANTUA	10986		
30th "	†ALSATIA	6000	MARMORA	10609
7th May.	†ALSATIA	6000		
14th "	†ALSATIA	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	EGYPT	7910		
28th "	†ALSATIA	6000	MOLTAN	9021
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th "	†ALSATIA	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6846		
25th "	†ITALIA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	†OCEANA	6610		
9th "	†ALSATIA	6000	MALWA	10983
16th "	ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	†ALSATIA	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
30th "	†ALSATIA	7338		

* These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
† Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gillhuber	16th March
KOSSUTH	5424	A. Facesti	1st April
BRIONIS	4000	A. de Pezzi	16th "
AVARIA	4780	E. Saberna	1st May
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOSSUTH	5424	A. Facesti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	6000	B. Bottaro	29th March
NIPPON	4390	E. Tafanochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7688	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	" 750 *
Single Class to London	" 545	" 695 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	" 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "SILESIA" will sail about 15th March, and the s.s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.
By s.s. "Silesia," Rs. 450, and Rs. 385.
By s.s. "Gastein," Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Semmering and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergadan	6317	30th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall	4th or 12th March	Philadelphia,
Spanish Prince	4th or April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Days.	Time.	Route via.
LINDA	2,171	Mon.	7th Mar. 11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur	10th Mar. 9 a.m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	3,171	Fri.	11th Mar. 6 a.m.	Direct †

* Forwarder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 10th March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARDONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 7th March, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about the 12th March,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

4th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,373	Bajllon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
SALAZIE	6,147		7th July "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	6147		22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
†C City of York	7705	Mar. 22	Mar. 19 1910
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 "	April 15 "
C City of Glasgow	6157	" "	" 21 "
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 "	" 28 "
†C City of Calcutta	7312	" 25 "	May 5 "
B Walton Hall	4923	" 29 "	" 7 "
C City of Manchester	5504	" "	" "
C Crawford Hall	3351	May 24 "	" "
C City of Karachi	5357	" "	" 31 "
A City of Bedarra	6738	" "	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamers with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aC City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
bC City of Glasgow	6157	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a C City of Calcutta	7312	22nd " "	15th " "

a Via Marseilles or Naples. b Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
	Return ..	850	590
To Naples			
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. H. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

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PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHERSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120,

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £55.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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(Sole Agents for Western India.)

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ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

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FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

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AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

NO. 3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

18th February, 1910.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
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LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM 5th instant Mr. A. H. Kingston will ASSUME CHARGE of the Company's Branch, in Bombay, during the temporary absence of the Undersigned.

BEN H. MUNDY,
General Manager.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12th March, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 7th March, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Byculla, 3rd March, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY. IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 74 of 1910.

RE JETHABHAI NARSI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, by caste a Cutchi Dussa Oswal Bania, a Cotton Merchant, lately trading in the name of JETHABHAI NARSI and COMPANY, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the above-named JETHABHAI NARSI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed Acts of Insolvency under Section 1X of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act (III of 1909), it is ordered that the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 2nd day of March, 1910.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

S. S. "SAVANNAH."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamer will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by the Crew while in this Harbour.

W. JAMES,
Master.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY given to Mr. W. H. RAYNER, has been WITHDRAWN, as his connection with the Bombay Branch of Lipton, Ltd., is ended.

LIPTON, Ltd.,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

CHOIR-SCHOLARSHIPS AT POONA.

FOUR CHOIR-SCHOLARSHIPS are OPEN for competition at the Bishop's High School, Poona. Boys, who are elected to one of these Scholarships, receive free education at the School. They may be held by Day-scholars or by Boarders. Candidates must be members of the Church of England. An Examination for these Scholarships will be held at the School on the 16th March, at 10 a. m. For particulars apply to the HEADMASTER.

E. F. ALLDISS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Alldiss Leper Home, Trombay.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MOODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION, At the End of Kennedy Bridge,

The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

SOUVENIR MATINEE { TO-DAY AT 4 SHARP (S. T.)

SOUVENIR MATINEE

When a Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT } At 9-30
AGAIN TO-NIGHT } (S. Time.)

OUR MONSTER PROGRAMME.

COME EARLY AND DON'T MISS A MINUTE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of the numerous requests of the Bombay Public, the Management have decided to EXTEND THEIR SEASON TO SEVEN NIGHTS longer, commencing from TO-NIGHT till SATURDAY, MARCH 12th.

SPECIAL SOUVENIR MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, MARCH 6TH.
A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH GIVEN AWAY.

Doors Open at 3 o'clock, Performance at 4 Sharp.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.

Special space reserved for zenana ladies. Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent daily.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

Owned and conducted by the CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., Ltd.

OUR STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.
THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME
BY THIS WEEK'S MAIL STEAMER
MORE PARIS FLOODS
1100' of more recent Scenes by Pathe
THE HUNCHBACK VIOLINIST
(Beautiful Art film Legendary)
A Day in Venice } Coloured
Slack Wire Dancers } Fully
The King's Derby, Hands of the Wizard and Surprises of Aviation.

YOU MUST SEE
THIS DAZZLING NEW PROGRAMME.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
SATURDAY, 10 to 11-30 p. m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
TOWN HALL,
OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.)., from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
GRAND BONANZA PROGRAMME.

LOOK AT THIS LIST.

1. A GOOD WINNING. Comic. One of real funny stories.
2. LA GRAND BRETECHE. Dramatic. A wonderful story in pictures.
3. TRAVELLING THROUGH RUSSIA. Charming Views of the country, people, &c.
4. MR. GADABOOT'S XMAS. Comic. A rattling old-fashioned comic.
5. THE HUNCH-BACK FIDDLER. Dramatic. An effective and charming film.
6. FOOLSHEAD RECEIVES. Comic. The popular Excelsior Comic "AT HOME."

SUNDAY & EACH EVENING
10 to 11 P.M.

FRANK DERAIZ

The middle weight Champion will appear in a series of popular muscular poses shewing the wonderful development of the body. See the marvellous muscle dance.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
LOOK OUT
OUR SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS.
Will Commence Shortly.

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Direct from the makers at lowest prices.
Superior far-killing Double Breechloaders from £ 2-10-0 each a best model Rifles, Revolvers, etc. Illustrated price list free. 9, Leander Road, Tarleton Heath, London, England.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Six Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Esq. Apply No. 401, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AMERICAN TROPICAL PIANOS, no cracks, no loose tuning pins. T. C. Pennington, Importer, Convent Street, Fort. Opposite Apollo Hotel.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 31/32 to 1s. 4 1/32. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion.—Commission.—Interest.—Decimal.—Values.—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moss Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, B. A. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET"—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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"THE EMPIRE"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

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BOMBAY.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

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AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
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CANTON	NAGASAKI	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	SOURABAYA
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HAMBURG	SAIGON	YOKOHAMA
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O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

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MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

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H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service Vessel
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....S Stocken..... .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 4.

Arcadia.....3513 Barcham .....P & O S N & Co
Britannia .....1969 Hales ....Bok H S & Co
Blake.....2896 Hill.....W&A Graham & Co
Bagoula .....2345 Mathews.....J Jeewandas
Blakemoor.....2404 Knott.....The Bombay & Co
Caithness ..2432 Procter .....W& A Graham & Co
City of Vienna ..2936 Greenham .....B & P S N & Co
Dinsalehall ...2534 Brown..... W & A Graham & Co
Egypt...4178 Summers...London...12-3...P & O S N Co
Gerd.....151 Andreason....F F Campbell & Co
Kola.....510 Cashnah.....M M & Co
Imaum .....2704 Weydebl.....K Nixon &Co
Nagari .....911 Miers.....B & P S N & Co
Nadir.....2041 Bird .....T Morrison& Co
Nowshera.....3142 Rose.....M M & Co
Ocana .....3507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Ondeola.....2319 Ernons.....F R S N & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B & H S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Hayward .....P & O S N & Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot...F-F....N F...B & H S N& Co
Sovannah.....3071 James.....P O & S N & Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Wistow Hall.....3139 Meria .....Killick Nixon & Co
Waroonga .....1601 Morrison .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	3199	Harris	Genoa	8-3	James Finlay & Co
B Ayuthia	694	Curtis	Bangkok	7-3	F F Campbell & Co
G&R Alala	2041	Griffiths	Hamburg	5-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Errington Court	2782	Gloghert	Hull	8-3	W & A Graham & Co
F Barnby	2482	Marsey	Hamburg	8-3	Killick Nixon & Co
H Ethelwyane	2056	Haash	Hamburg	10-3	Ralli Bros
K Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	11-3	W F Kaisha
M Imani	2979	Penbirthy	Kobe	8-3	Killick Nixon & Co
O South Atlantic	2238	Pickers	Hull	4-3	W & A Graham & Co
P Tellochmoor	2250	Owens	Port Said	13-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	Hamburg	10-3	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513...Faksera...N-F N F...B S N & Co Ltd
Saraswati ..443 Ahmed...Karachi...5-3...B o S N & Co Ltd

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Braunfels ..3553 Schmidt...Hamburg..10-3..W & A G & Co
5 Hillfern...2776 William...Dunkirk...6-3...W & A Graham & Co
8 Earl of Douglas...2731 CurrieJames...N-F...20-8 Finlay & Co
9 Styliani Behis...2215 Combaris...Marseilles...12-3 Ralli Bros
10 11 Odobaria .....3426 Johnston .....N-F....N F M M & Co
13 Himalaya ..3700 Spicer...Calcutta ..4-3...P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Arcadia s	Barcham	Aden, Feb. 27

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Moltkefels s	Eggert.....	Calcutta
	Lhasa s	MacDiarmid..	Karachi
	Somali s	Greiwe	Zanzibar
	Hocstinee s.....	Hughes	Calcutta
	Seawadu s	Bracq	Galle
	Waroora s	Stewart	Galle

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Arcadia for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	From
25	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
26	Mathilda	Calcutta
27	Clan Sutherland	Galle
28	Northbrook	Rangoon
Mar.		
1	Lindula	Rangoon
1	Gwalior	Negapatam
2	Clan Grant	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Assaye with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 4.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—72 cwts condements N K Jassowalls; 100 cwts dry ginger, sizing Materials and Co, 140 cwts dry ginger and 15 cwts cottonseed G Suchedina and Co; 313 cwts turmeric R Jeewandas and Co; 2,030 cwts myrabolams A Khimji 52 cwts mother of pearl shells M Mahomed 6 bales skins P E Boyce and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Styliani Behis s—2,209 cwts rapeseed, 999 cwts teelseed and 2,060 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Errington Court s—3,886 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GARSTON.

Fullochmoor s—200 tons manganeseore R A Willis,

FOR HAMBURG.

Ethebuyane s—115 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Braunfels s—7 1-2 cwts bristles H Sulzer and Co; 2,601 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 51 bales cow hides Mizamudin and Co; 4 bales carpets King King and Co.
Pearlmoor s—550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co 165 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 60 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.
Barnby s—165 bales cotton the new Mofussel and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hendon Hall s.—4,000 cwts myrabolam's E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—396 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Alala s—100 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Sons; 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiani and Co; 2,965 cwts linseed, M Velabhdas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hillfern s—2,021 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—125 cwts shankins, E Moledina and Co; 372 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 300 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Arcadia 3,513 tons Captain S Barcham arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden with the following cargo.

FROM ADEN.

32 bar gold, 3 gold coins, 597 silver, 3 specie, 370 old news papers.

FROM JAPAN.

389 cotton and silk goods, 61 silk spun yorn, 536 dry ginger, 2,102 copper ingots, 270 camphor, 120 wax, 18 glass ware.

FROM HONGKONG.

4 cassia oil, 91 matting, 50 galangle, 112 preserves, 1 tea, 66 cotton goods, 112 silk, 2,150 sugar, 153 coir rope, 286 canned fruits, 150 cassia, 20 china roots.

FROM SHANGHAI.

95 silk goods, 459 silk, 37 silk waste, 60 tea.

FROM BATAVIA.

32 tea.

FROM PENAG.

5 13 tins.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH. 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

To Speak to the Minutes of the Consent Order.

797-09 Madhowji K and C Devji Waghji another vs Hurasraj Wagh(i and others Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary suit 17-09 Wadia G and Co. B N Vatcha Ghandy vs S A Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.

Long Causes.

73-10 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mobrambai widow and others Khunderao L and M and Smetham B and Co.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam—Little and Co and Matubhai J and M

502-07 Smetham B and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Raghavayya B and N and Edgelow G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Ag. Commissioner's Report.

780-06 Madhowjt K and Co Abdul Hoosin Mulla Nadarbhoy vs Sukhanbai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

Long Causes.

1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalchrai a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Motichand and D Captain and V R D Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

995-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Rehman Kurudin vs Hajanbibi widow end others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.

111-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faiz Ali Khan valad Mirza Saheb Ali Khan vs Pestonji M Heerami Shamrao M and H.

590-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faiz Ali Khan valad Mirza Saheb Ali Khan vs Pestonji M Heerami Shamrao M and H.

650-08 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mills Ltd, vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet Mulla and Mulla.

570-08 Sabnis and G Mahomed Husein Barbsray vs Aishabibi widow and others F F Pavri Captain and V and Shamrao M and H.

882-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Furdoonji Ardeshir Curseiji Furdonji another Unwalla and Co.

665-08 Daphtary F and D J Sardarmat the firm vs H O Coates and another In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SHAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

526-08 Bhaishanker K and G, Ravji Varsing a firm vs Gangaram Pranjiwandas and and other, Shroff D and D Part heard.

1061-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Lalchand Tarachand a firm vs Padmashand Mathuradas another Jamsetji R and D.

1071-09 Jamsetji R and D Abdulla Hussein Moosaji Poonawalla vs S C Mistry Mulla and M.

1077-09 Malvi A M and K Thakordas Jekisondas Desai and others vs Motiram Mathuradas and others T A Ghandi.

638-09 Captain and V Lalbehari Ravinarayen and others Niranjunlal Brijlal—Malvi H M and R.

801-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and other vs Motilal Chunilal and others Matubhai J and M.

1036-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Dayal Vaishbdas Jamsetji R and D.

1053 09 S B Mehta Tyebbhai Musaji vs Abdoolbhai Faizoolabhoy Bicknell M and R.

554-06 Raghavayya B. and N. Kanayalal Kisondhand vs. Maneksohand Kapurchand A firm. Edgelow G. W. and Co.

584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Bara Miya Mulla and M.

393-08 Payne and Co Khan Mahomed Haji Vasir and others vs Tyeb Haji Ismail Haji Vasir another Edelow G W and Co Captain and V.

856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayan and others vs Parbhudayal Soudagurmall Bhimariwalla Malvi H M and R and S J Juddah.

90-10 Payne and Co S R Bomanji vs Motilnl J Patel Ardashir H D and Co.

55-07 Bhaishanker K and G Girdharlal Chotalal the firm vs J Chaturdas Mansookhlal J and H.

707-07 Malvi H M and R L Gordhandas a firm vs C Murgowin Tyabji D and Co.

687-08 In person Jamnabai widow vs Dhondubai widow S A Tyabji.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanno Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th March 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	3	7	12 p.m.	7	54
Teheran ...	4	2	p.m.	0	37
Suez	4	2	20 p.m.	0	38

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Egyptian and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).
Communication with Persian offices Ahvas and Mohammerah interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borasjeon (7.3.1-09)
Cable Perim Obock interrupted. (23-2-10).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GILLESPIE—Feb 11, at 3 Cardigan Road, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Major F M Gillespie, 24th Regt., of a son.
GLOSSOP—Feb 12, at Moor Town, Leeds, the wife of Capt Bertram R M Glossop, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
PILKINGTON—Feb 17, at the Moorings, Sea Point, Cape Town, the wife of Capt A R Pilkington, of a daughter
STRATFORD—Feb 8, at 109, Earl's Court Road, S W, the wife of Howard M B Stratford, M R C S, L R C P Lond, of a son.
YARDE BULLER—Feb 12, at 13 Somers Places, Hyde Park, the wife of Capt the Hon John Yarde Buller, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—BELLINGHAM—Feb 8, at Great St Mary's, Cambridge, Capt Cecil Ford Anderson, R E, to maud Alice, daughter of the late Major Sydney Edward Bellingham, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.
BENTLY—BAILEY—Feb 14, at St Mathew's Church, Blackmoor, Hants, Harold, Rothwell Bently, the Cheshire Regt, to Lota Mary, daughter of Mr H F Bailey.
HEWETT—KENSIT—Feb 12, at St Mary's Kilburn, Walter Hewett to Florence May, daughter of the late Mr John Kensit.
MARTIN—MONELLE—Feb 10, at St Mary's Abbot's, Major Herbert Maxwell Martin, Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, late Somerset Light Infy, son of the late Major G M Martin, Mysore Commission, to Norah Sophia, daughter of the late Henry Hugh McNeile.

DEATHS.

BARNES—Feb 11, at Dunbreggan, Dovercourt, Julia, widow of the late Col R S Barnes.
BRADFORD—Feb 15, at Glastonbury, Kew, Flora Mary, daughter of the late William James Bradford, Colonel Hon East Indian Company, aged 74.
CONNOLLY—Feb 10, at 63 Drayton Gardens, S W, Major Lawrence Richard Connolly, late R M A, aged 58.
ESTRIDGE—Feb 12, at the Square House, Abingdon, wife of Edward Estridge, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir W E Parry, aged 66.
GRANT—Feb 12, 182 Tufnell Park Road, Barak Chadwick Grant, widow of the late Major Patrick Grant.
HUNTER—Feb 9, at 15 Wilson Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, wife of Lieut Col J Hunter, late Royal Art.
MOLLAN—Feb 13, at Lindholme, the Park, Cheltenham, William Campbell Mollan, lieutenant colonel, C B, the 75th Regt, aged 89.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

CLOY—February 20, at Allahabad, the wife of F A Cloy, P W D, of a daughter.
WHITTAKER—February 25, at Mhow, the wife of Conductor Tom Whittaker, S & T Corps, of a son

H. T. BINKS.

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.

Masim :—"Contracts to be binding should be mutually advantageous."

YOUNG MEN'S CIRCLE, BANDRA.—A debate on "Does Morality run parallel with Civilization?" will be opened in St. Andrew's Parochial Hall, Bandra, at 6-45 p.m., this evening by Rev. Roque Fernandes, M. A.

THE DEPOT LANE ROAD IN GIRGAUM.—The road from Girgaum to the new Queen's Road, which was hitherto known as Depot Lane, has been opened as a public road in Bombay from the 1st instant.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of this Association, will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, on Monday 7th instant at 5 p.m., (S.T.,) when the members are requested particularly and punctually to be present.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 2,676 the daily average being 95. New admission 651, Parsees 276, Hindus 1,379, Mahomedans 755, and Christians 266. 180 children were vaccinated last month.

HACK CONVEYANCES AT ANDHERI.—The duty of supervising and controlling the plying of hack carriages at Andheri, has now has transferred to the District Police Superintendent of Thana. It has been resolved to open a carriage stand at Versowa near the "Seven Bungalows."

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—H. E. the Governor has consented to preside at the the annual distribution of prizes to the successful girls of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, to be held at the Empire Theatre next Thursday. Lady Jamsetji Jejeebhoy will distribute the prizes.

PROFESSOR N. G. WELINKER.—A native contemporary states that Mr. N. G. Welinker, M. A., of Bombay, has been appointed vice-principal and Professor of English in the Sirdar Dayaslang Magisthea College, which is to be opened at Lahore as a first grade new college in April next. Dr. C. Langker, Ph. D., of the Prarathna Samaj, has been appointed Professor of Philosophy and Theology.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—Mr. J. B. Petit begs to announce the following further contributions to the above named Relief fund Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,463, the Hon. Sir Narayenrao G. Chandavarkar, Rs. 100, Mrs. G. D. Mudgaokar, Rs. 100, Parso-Indiosaus, Rs. 50, Sympathiser P., Rs. 25, Dr. J. E. Thanewala, Rs. 7, and sums of Rs. 5, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 1,755.

BAND AT THE GOVERNMENT GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 110th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music, at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Maisggiani, to-day :—

March	Regina Margherita Marcia..Maromia
Overture	Zanetta.....Auber
Valse	L'Africaine .....Godfrey
Japanese Romance ...	Poppies.....Moret
Selection	Cox and Box.....Sullivan
Cornet Solo ...	Eine Nacht in der Schweitz..Hume
Teddy Bears Picnic	.....Bratton

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel E. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. B. O. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day :—

Marche Militaire.	.....Gounod
Overture .....Le Due d'Olonne	.....Auber
Selection .....A Persian Princess	...Sid Jones
Valse .....La Barcorolle	.....Waldteufel
Selection .....Scotland's Pride	.....Godfrey
Gavotte .....Wedding Bells	.....Bimmer
Two-Step .....Ginger	.....Wurm

STRING BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Bieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3 p m to-day :—

March .....Stars and Stripes for Ever	...Sousa
Overture...Le Cheval de Bronze	.....Auber
Lancers ...London Life	.....Williams
Selection...The Emerald Isle	.....Sullivan and German
Valse .....Love and Life in Vienna	.....Komzak
Idyll .....The Glow-worm	.....Lincke
Selection...My Lady Molly	.....S. Jones

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management are announcing another change of programme for to-night and the next week, when an excellent programme full of pathetic and humorous items will be set. The most interesting film is likely to be the one depicting a journey through the country of the "Tzar of All the Russias." The most wonderful and realistic scenery of this snow-ridden country will be shown and the public should not miss this opportunity of seeing it. "La Grande Bretche" is an art film. Count Feredia, an ex-officer in the Spanish Army and a prisoner of war, is allowed a certain amount of liberty at Vendome, where he is incarcerated. While he is there, a young woman falls in love with him. The husband of the young woman, however, jealously watches her closet. One day the lovers were on the point of being caught, when the woman hides Feredia in a small closet near her room. The enraged husband after having searched the room wishes to look into the closet, but his wife holds him back, telling him that there was nobody in there. The husband is obdurate and gets a wall built, cutting off the prisoner's retreat. The young woman loves Feredia to such an extent that the awful prospect of her lover dying a slow, but none the less terrible death sends her to a premature grave, and with her last breath she sends her final adieu to the man, she adores, in his hermetically covered prison from which no escape is possible. It is a story full of the tragedy of life and is sure to hold the audience spellbound. The management have, however, kept "Foolshead" ready to take off the sense of awe produced by this story and send the audience home roaring with laughter at his side-splitting pranks. There are other tragic and comic items in the excellent programme, which the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

Last week the Novelty Cinematograph showed a series of views disclosing as no pen picture could do the extent of the inundation in the Gay City and in doing so proved their claim to being bang up-to-date. From to-morrow a new and separate series which have come to hand only by Friday's mail will be projected. These are of great brilliance and while showing other points of Paris under water also show the floods at a later stage. As the Seine is still a roaring flood these pictures are of daily interest to those who follow the world's events, and who does not? The present series is twice as long and twice as interesting as those already shown.

Perhaps one of the finest things in colour Cinematography is the "Slack-wire Dancers." This represents a young woman and man performer going through a graceful act of slack-wire walking. The performance is a marvellous one, the man riding a single wheel and the woman balancing on the wire on one hand and doing daring feats seldom seen even in a Star Circus. Cinematography may truly be said to have its home in France and as a consequence a good many of the humourous subjects are eximely Frenchy and of these the "Surprises of Aviation" is one of the most amusing that could be set before an audience, the plot including a real airship and some remarkable trick work. There is a beautiful art film representing the Legend of the Hunchback Fidler and two splendid side splitting Comics. Sport is represented by the King's Derby, the last to be run at Epsom showing the crowd the course and "Minoru's" victory.

BOMBAY BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

THE annual report of the Bombay Tract and Book Society which we have just received regrets a somewhat serious and disappointing decrease in the receipts. "Most business enterprises, says the Committee feel acutely any changes in their staff, and the retirement, at the close of last year, of Mr. Maclean, the energetic and well-known Secretary of the Society, after 8 1-2 year's service has had not a little to do, we believe, with the decrease reported as above. The actual financial position of the Society has happily been in no way affected, as with a decrease in receipts, that there has been a corresponding decrease in expenditure, and item of no small satisfaction. The decrease in sales, however, calls for the serious consideration of all interested in the welfare of the Society as it is in their publications the principles of the Christian religion, in the Vernacular languages especially, are disseminated on this side of India. Urgent demands are continually being received from missionaries and Christian workers of all denominations for Vernacular literature, up-to-date Tracts, Books, etc, and there demands can only be met through increased resources at the disposal of the Society.

The total amount realised by sales in the Import Department was it is stated Rs. 17,768, a heavy decrease of Rs. 4,856 on the previous year. Receipts from Periodicals stood at Rs.1,620, a decrease of Rs. 791. Receipts from Stationery stood at Rs. 15,848, a decrease of Rs. 2,345.

The total amount realised by sales throughout the year was therefore Rs. 42,251, of which amount Rs. 37,000 stood to the credit on the Import Department, and to increase the sales in this important branch of the business, a fund was being created to increase the Vernacular publications of the Society. The Expenditure during the year was Rs. 41,710, being the lowest since the year 1904. The stock on hand, stood at Rs. 23,965-9-8.

It is purposed to make very substantial structural alterations to the Society's premises during the coming year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 5th March.

189—Detail for the week ending 12th Instant.
Tuesday 8th Instant—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 6 p.m.
Wednesday 9th Instant—"G" Coy Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 p m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
190—Parades—Parades will be held daily on the Oval at 6 30 p.m. and at the St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8 20 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
191—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days :—
Sunday the 6th.
Monday the 7th.
Tuesday the 8th.
Wednesday the 9th.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
192—Rifle Meeting—The Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place about the 14th Instant probably on the B B and C I Ry Volrs Range at Santa Cruz.
The programme will approximately be the same as last year.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Mahalaxmi, 5th March.

Orders for the 8th inst.
Orderly Officer Lt B K Goldsmith
Next for duty Lt M Leslie
Orderly Sergeant Sergt J Clark
Next for duty Sergt A Spilling
Morning at 7-30 a m.
No 1 Company 6 inch B L C Gun Drill.
No 2 Company Square Drill with Arms.
Evening at 5 p m.
No 1 and No 2 Companies Service.
Company Practice on Sunday 6th inst at 11 a.m. Each Company will fully man and fire a series of 16 rounds from the two 6 inch B L C guns at Mahalaxmi.
Companies to fall in on the manning parade at 10 30 a.m.
The Inspector of Coast Defences in India will inspect No 1 and 2 Companies at the above Service Company Practice.
The G O C Bombay Brigade will make his Annual Inspection of No 1 and 2 Companies at Mahalaxmi Battery on Sunday the 6th March at 11 a. m.
All members, including Reservis to must attend this parade.
Gr C Tickner No 4 Company, Ahmedabad is transferred to No 1 Company. No 4 Sub-Div.
The Gun Layers and Depression Range finding specialists examination will take place as follows :—
Gun Layers at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday the 6th instant.
D R F at 9-30 a.m, same date.
All competitors to submit their names to the adjutant by 6 p m on Saturday the 5th inst.

R. F. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Election of Deans and Syndics.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Law for the ensuing year. The Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and Mr. Dajl Abaji Khare are also declared duly elected Syndics in Law for the ensuing year.

The Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who was proposed by the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and Chimanlal H. Setalvad, and seconded by Messrs. L. A. Shah and Rustam K. R. Cama, was the only candidate nominated for the office of Dean of the Faculty of Law.

The following three candidates were nominated for the three appointments of Sydics :—1. The Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, proposed by the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and Chimanlal H. Setalvad and seconded by Messrs. L. A. Shah and Rustam K. R. Cama; 2. The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, proposed by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and seconded by Messrs. L. A. Shah and Rustam K. R. Cama; and 3. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, proposed by the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and Chimanlal H. Setalvad and seconded by Messrs L. A. Shah and Rustam K. R. Cama. The number of candidates not having exceeded the number of vacancies, these were declared duly elected.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman is declared duly elected Dean of the Faculty for the ensuing year. Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, and Dr. Kavasji E. Dadachasji are also declared duly elected Syndics in Medicine for the ensuing year.

The Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman was proposed by Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., and seconded by Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, I.M.S., and was the only candidate nominated for the office of Dean of the Faculty.

The following three candidates were nominated for the three appointments of Syndics :—1. Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, proposed by Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, and seconded by Major A. Street ; 2. Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, proposed by Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., and seconded by the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman; 3. Dr. Kavasji E. Dadachanji, proposed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., and the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, and seconded by Dr. B. E. Ghasvala, and Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer.

The number of candidates not having exceeded the number of vacancies, they were declared duly elected.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban is declared duly elected Dean of the Faculty for the ensuing year. Major W. V. Scudamore, and Mr. N. A. F. Moos are also declared duly elected Syndics in Engineering for the ensuing year.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, who was proposed by Mr. F. L. Sprott, and seconded by Mr. N. A. F. Moos, was the only candidate nominated for the office of Dean of the Faculty.

The following two candidates were nominated for the two appointments of Syndics :—1. Major W. V. Scudamore, Principal, College of Science, Poona, proposed by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, and seconded by Mr. N. A. F. Moos; 2. Mr. N. A. F. Moos, proposed by Sir Walter C. Hughes, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, and Major W. V. Scudamore, and seconded by Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. P. Glynn Messent, and Dr. H. N. Allen.

The number of candidates not having exceeded the number of vacancies, they were declared duly elected.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

4TH SUNDAY IN LENT. 6 MAR. 1910.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. flat.
Hymns.—Card—181—322.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—269, 106, 266.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
Choral Evensong on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent at 6-30 p. m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Morning Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—540, 197, 407.
Psalm.—116, 103.
Anthem.—120.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
Rev. A. S. Crichton.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.
Psalms—43.
Hymn.—152.
Hymn.—256.
Hymn.—353.
Rev. J. D. Gordon.
Collection for Bible Society.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
by Rev. Canon Hooper D. D.
Collections for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-15 p. m.—Mothers Union. Litany in Church Monday.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Mission Service and Sermon.
Wednesdays:—9 p.m.—Intercessions.
Thursdays:—8 a.m. Holy Communion.
Fridays :—6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral Eucharist and Sermon.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Apollo Bunder.)
Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a. m.—Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

LORD CURZON AND GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING under the auspices of the students' representative council of Glasgow University was held on Feb. 16 to consider the postponement of the installation of the Lord Rector, Lord Curzon, which was fixed to take place on Feb. 25. Lord Curzon was elected in November, 1908, and the date originally fixed for his installation and inaugural address was Jan 14, but he pointed out that in the event of a General Election he might not be able to keep his engagement. It was, therefore, postponed until Feb. 25. On Monday, Feb. 14

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

ANTI-INDIAN AGITATION AT THE CAPE.

A Combination of Tradesmen.

At the ordinary meeting of the Cape Peninsula Retail Drapers and Outfitters Association, held at the Old Town House on Wednesday, (26th January) the question of Asiatic competition was discussed, says the "Cape Times."

The debate arose out of correspondence from the Butchers Association, stating that it was their intention to interview the various municipalities shortly asking them to restrict the issue of licences to Indians, and stating that they in conjunction with the grocers, intended to hold a conference on the subject and inviting the Drapers Association to join hands with them. In the correspondence it was stated that the Indians had practically ruined the grocery trade cut the butchery business to pieces, and were now devoting their attention to drapery.

The Chairman, Mr. W. Marshall, said the matter had received the consideration of the Management Committee, and, as the outcome of their deliberations, although at this stage they felt that they could not take any very active measures, they agreed that it was desirable that the Association, should be represented at the Conference. The Committee had appointed Mr. Langford and himself delegates to attend and report in what direction the matter went. Then, the idea was to call the members together and submit the whole question to them.

Mr. W. J. Spracklen urged that they ought to give fair play to British subjects and not give all the benefits to foreigners. After all, the European population sent money out of the country as well as the Indian, although it was said that many Indians "did" their creditors; well that was the fault of the latter in giving them credit. Then it had been urged that the Indians business places were insanitary, but, if that was the case, the municipal authorities were to blame. After all, these people meet a great want in regard to the poorer classes of people.

Mr. J. H. Langford argued that the Indians lived under conditions which were not tolerable to Europeans. At the present the drapery trade was but little interfered with, but, as for grocers many of the Europeans had been shut up by Indians and now these people had got the thin end of the wedge in with regard to the soft goods trade. The question they had to face was whether they were going to have the distributing trade in the hands of Europeans or Indians. He maintained that it was not in the interests of the country to place this trade in the hands of the Asiatics. Those that were here must be given fair play but the question of issuing fresh licences to Asiatics in the way they had been given during the past few months called for serious consideration.

Mr. C. F. Cleghorn said that, once the Indians were here they were entitled to the rights of British citizens, and should be treated accordingly. They heard a deal at one time of the butchery monopoly and he would like to know how that had been affected by the Indians. As had been remarked, these people met the wants of poor people. He would be ashamed to belong to an Association which took the line that a man should not have a licence because he interfered with one's trade, but he would not be ashamed, as a citizen of South Africa, to say they would have no more of these men in this country. He appealed to the members to be men in this matter.

Another member said Indians had wiped out the European grocers and butchers in his district and the drapers would also go pretty quickly. It was really for the welfare of South Africa that these people should not be in it. The wages, Indians paid to their assistants, he understood, were 15s. a month and their food. When a man earned only 15s. a month, he did not come to their shops. As to whether Indians were affecting drapers or not, if they went into the lists of the principal wholesale places they would soon find out.

Mr. Reid said Indians were lowering the tone of the whole of the business community in the eyes of the natives. Besides the grocery trade the Indians had two-thirds of the butchery business and in Natal were engaged in the hardware trade. He thought the municipalities were very much to blame in the manner of issuing licences. He considered they ought to do was they could in conjunction with the drapers and butchers to urge the Union Government to prevent Indians coming to this country but at the same time they must give the Indians already in this country fair play.

The Chairman said he thought they were at the commencement of a far-reaching agitation. The Transvaal had had to deal with the matter; Australia had taken up a strong attitude also, and it seemed very probably that one of the things the Union Parliament would have to deal with would be an attempt to force upon South Africa the Transvaal Asiatic policy. They had already a very difficult native question to deal with, which would be greatly complicated in conjunction with an Asiatic question. What they must do was to examine thoroughly all phases of the question. He did not think they should pass any resolution expressing an opinion at this meeting but simply confirm the appointment of delegates to attend the conference on the subject.

He would moved: "That the action of the Management Committee, in appointing delegates to the conference, be approved," and at the same time be assured the meeting that, so far as possible, they would carry out the expression of opinion that had fallen from the various speakers.

In reply to Mr. Cleghorn, the Chairman said he understood that after the conference the chemists, butchers and grocers intended to call a public meeting to be addressed by certain public men and submit the resolutions passed at the conference for the approval of such a meeting.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores, at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Meeting of Parliament.

The third Parliament of his Majesty King Edward VII. assembled on Feb. 15 in obedience to Royal proclamation. As the full ceremony will not take place until Monday, Feb. 21, the inaugural proceedings did not attract very great attention. There were, for instance, only fourteen peers on the Opposition side, with Lord Waldegrave on the front bench. The Government seats were still more sparsely held. Lord Denman was the only Minister on the front bench, but close by, on the episcopal bench, Lord Wolverhampton shared that position with the Bishop of St. Albans. There were five Liberal peers present.

The Royal Commissioners, led by the Lord Chancellor, having taken their position in front of the uncovered Throne, the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod was despatched to "desire the immediate attendance" of the Commons. Soon after, the commissioners retaining their seats, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, the Clerk of the House of Commons, accompanied by a very large number of members, appeared at the Bar. Close by, on the right, was Mr. Asquith, and in the corresponding position on the left stood Mr. Balfour. Other prominent members of both parties were behind these, and in the side galleries were noticed, amongst others, several Labour members.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the assembled members of the two Houses that his Majesty had issued a Commission for the opening of Parliament. The Commissioners had it in command from his Majesty that, as soon as the members of both Houses had been sworn, he would declare the causes of his calling this Parliament. Then followed the injunction to the Commons to repair to their own place and proceed to the appointment of the Speaker, such person to be presented to receive the Royal approbation.

As the members at the Bar turned to go, following Mr. Lowther, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour walked out together. Immediately they were all gone the Bishop of St. Albans advanced to the side of the woolsack, and that Lord Chancellor, leaving the position he had previously occupied, knelt at the woolsack while prayers were being said, all the other members also kneeling. Without any pause, the Lord Chancellor came to the table, took the oath, and signed the roll. The other Commissioners, four in number, followed, and after them the swearing-in proceeded up to the rising of the House as half-past four o'clock.

On Feb. 16 an hour and a half was devoted to the swearing-in of peers, after which the Commons were summoned to the Bar of the House, and the Lord Chancellor informed Mr. Lowther that the King approved his election to the office of Speaker.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Awaiting the appearance of Black Rod to desire the attendance of the House in the House of Lords there was, on the 15th, a most imposing array of members, of whom many had come to the Chamber very early in order to secure seats. The accommodation which sufficed during the last Parliament for the legitimate Opposition being much too restricted to serve its needs now that the Unionist strength has increased from 168 to 273, a considerable number of Mr. Balfour's followers had to find places on the benches below the gangway among the Nationalist and Labour members. While the House was packed, the strangers' galleries were not full; the ladies' gallery was occupied, and a few peers were present.

After Black Rod had been introduced and had delivered his message, the Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Ilbart, rose and headed the procession to the Upper Chamber. After a brief interval the House filled up again, and members having settled in their places, the ceremony of electing a Speaker began. The Clerk, who had returned to the table in front of the chair, rose and, according to time-honoured custom, pointed to the member who had been chosen to move that the right hon. gentleman Mr. Lowther should be re-elected as Speaker. This was Mr. Burt, the Father of the House, who was received on rising with demonstrations which might almost be called affectionate. At the opening of a brief but effective speech, he said that those members who had sat in the last House and the one before that did not need to be told that Mr. Lowther possessed every qualification for the discharge of the great and responsible duties of the Speaker's office. Having called attention to the great qualities which a Speaker ought to have, he recalled how Mr. Lowther had filled the chair for five years, after service for ten years as Chairman of Ways and Means. Old members would all agree that his decisions, both as Speaker and Chairman, had always been just. The rare combination of courage, firmness, courtesy, and gentleness Mr. Lowther possessed to an eminent degree, and in addition he had the saving grace of humour, which was a great advantage not only to him but also, the right hon member added facetiously, to the victims of his rulings. In his concluding sentences he pointed out that it was essential that the Speaker should have the confidence assistance and support of the House and expressed the steadfast belief that Mr. Lowther would defend the rights of the House against external encroachments from whatever quarter they might come. The resolution which he had the honour to move would be accepted, he felt sure with unanimity and the utmost cordiality. The cheers amid which he sat down left no room for doubt that his conviction was warranted.

Mr. Chaplin seconded the motion. No House of Commons, he affirmed, within the memory of man, had imposed a greater burden of labour and responsibility on the Speaker than was imposed by A letter was read from the speaker to the effect that the Labour Party would not be able to retain the seats they formerly occupied on the Opposition side of the House, owing to the increase in the number of Unionist members, and suggestion that it would be for the general convenience and comfort of the House that the party should occupy the two front benches below the gangway on the Government side. The meeting considered this suggestion, and while members were reluctant to leave the benches they had formerly occupied, it was realised that the Speaker's suggestion was the best solution for the general convenience of all members of the House. It was agreed to accept the suggestion, provided that the other parties in the House recognised the claims of the Labour Party to the two benches referred to. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. G. G. Barnes was unanimously elected chairman; Mr. J. R. Clynes, vice-chairman; Mr. J. Parker, hon. secretary; Mr. G. H. Roberts, Chief Whip; and Mr. C. Duncan, Junior Whip. The following resolution was adopted with reference to the retirement of Mr. Arthur Henderson from the chair: "That this meeting hereby places on record its high appreciation of the ability and skill shown by Mr. Arthur Henderson during his two years' chairmanship," It was decided that in the ballot for private members' Bills precedence should be given to the following seven Bills in the order named: (1) Trade Union Law amendment Bill, (2) Unemployed Workmen Bill, (3) Education (Administrative Provisions) Bill (dealing with the feeding of school children), (4) Forty-eight Hours a Week Bill, (5) Nationalisation of Railways Bill, (6) Eviction of Workmen during Trades Disputes Bill, (7) Compulsory Weighing and Measurements Bill. The party will meet again on Feb. 21 to consider the King's Speech.

THE KING AND MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith visited Brighton on Saturday, Feb. 12, and had an audience of the King. He reached Brighton at twenty minutes past eleven, and drove with Captain Fortescue, one of his Majesty's Equerries, to the residence of Mr. Arthur Sassoon at hove, where the King has been staying. The audience lasted nearly an hour. Mr. Asquith afterwards went for a walk along the sea front with Colonel Ponsonby, and returned to London at twenty minutes past one. During the afternoon Mr. Asquith and his son left Downing-Street by motor-car to spend the week-end with Mrs. Asquith in the country.

CABINET CHANGES.

The King has approved of the following Ministerial appointments:—

Secretary of State for the Home Department.....Mr Churchill
President of Board of Trade...Mr Sydney Buxton
Postmaster-General.....Mr Herbert Samuel
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....Mr J A Pease
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.....The Master of Elibank

The complete Cabinet, the changes in which were necessitated by the appointment of Mr. Gladstone (Home Secretary) to the Governor-General of South Africa, is as follows:—

First Lord of the Treasury.....Mr Asquith
Lord Chancellor.....Lord Loreburn
Lord President of the Council.....Viscount Wolverhampton
Lord Privy Seal and Colonial Secretary.....Earl of Crewe
Home Secretary.....Mr Churchill
Foreign Secretary.....Sir Edward Grey
Secretary of War.....Mr Haldane
Secretary for India.....Viscount Morley
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....Mr D Lloyd George
First Lord of the Admiralty.....Mr McKenna
Secretary for Scotland.....Lord Pentland
President of Board of Trade.....Mr Buxton
President Local Government Board..Mr Burns
President Board of Agriculture.....Earl Cartington
President Board of Education.....Mr Runciman
Chancellor of the Duchy.....Mr J A Pease
Chief Secretary for Ireland.....Mr Birrell
Postmaster General.....Mr H Samuel
First Commissioner of Works.....Mr L Harcourt

The new president of the Board of trade: Mr. Buxton, will receive a salary of £5,000 a year instead of £2,000. This change is due to the passage of the Board of Trade Act last year, which rapealed the statutory limition of the salary. The salary approved by the Treasury, £5,000, will now appear in the Estimates each year.

Several meetings of the Cabinet have been held during to week, at most of which there has been a full attendance of Ministers.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE IRISH LEADERS.

The "Globe" of Feb. 16 said:—It appears that some temporary arrangement has been arrived at by which the Government will meet Mr. Redmond's objections in regard to Ireland (probably in the next Budget), and that the Government will make a brave demonstration against the House of Lords in the text of the King's Speech. This will, it is understood, save Mr. Redmond's face in Ireland and the Radical face in Great Britain. A visit of the Irish Nationalist leaders to Downing street—unexampled in our political history—has created great interest. Their presence proves the peril of Mr. Asquith's position and the plight in which the Radical party finds itself. It shows that the Cabinet cannot move hand or foot without the goodwill of Mr. Redmond, who may drop into No. 10 in the capacity of undertaker any day he pleases. What exactly passed in the inner recesses of No. 11 on Feb. 15, when Mr. Lloyd George entertained the Irish dictators to lunch, has not leaked out. The Press Association states on this point:—"We have the assurance of a highly-placed official that there will certainly be no deliberate attempt on the part of the general body of Irish members to embarrass the Government, whatever may be their decision as to the order of dealing with the Budget and Veto questions. According to this information the matter will be arranged in such a way as to meet Mr. Redmond's objections." It is significant that Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, and O'Connor did not see the Premier, and that though Mr. Churchill was absent from the lunch, he joined the Chancellor of the Exchequer when the meal was over.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND THE TROUBLES OF THE MINISTRY.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at Mountain Ash, in his constituency on Feb. 14, said the newspapers almost led one to believe that another scrimmage was inevitable in a few days, or in a few weeks at most. Let the fight come when it may, the Labour Party were ready. He did not know what had caused the crisis, or the alleged crisis. For the last three weeks the Liberal papers had been swaying between two moods. On one day they called upon Mr. Asquith to do this, that, and the other, or he would be wrecking the party. The day immediately following the same papers were calling upon the rank and file of the Liberal Party to have absolute faith in Mr. Asquith as the one perfect man whom politics had ever produced. On the top of all this Mr. John Redmond had made a speech, and those who read the Liberal Press would see that there was a state of blue funk right throughout the ranks of the Liberal party. There were all sorts of rumours, and the London correspondents of the papers he had seen were like shivering dogs in the wet because Mr. John Redmond had spoken. "I, however, still hold to my prediction," added the hon. member, "that we won't have an election for another two years, and the reason why I believe that is this: The elections have cost a great deal of money. I believe the Conservative Party at this election have spent half a million pounds out of the party exchequer. The Liberal Party also has spent a considerable sum. These parties must find it difficult, rich though their supporters must be, to get together another sum like that in such a short space of time. For financial reasons also I don't think the Irish Party want an election, and so the probabilities are that some kind of understanding will be patched up whereby this Parliament will be allowed to drag its existence on sufferance for perhaps two Sessions. My own forecast would be that the Veto and the Budget will be put through the House of Commons pari passu. What the next election will bring forth it is early to say. What I anticipate in this Parliament is this: that the insurance scheme against unemployment and invalidity will become law." The Labour Party he proceeded would be subjected probably to the same statements made against them before—namely, that they supported the Government too much, and that they did not denounce them sufficiently for their misdeeds and for the sins of omission. So far as we are concerned at the present time, my own opinion is that we shall support the Government in any course it may take in connection with the Budget or the House of Lords. That is to say, whichever they choose to take first is no concern of ours. But one thing we shall try to do. When the House of Lords comes before the Commons we shall once more give the country a lead by demanding that not only shall the veto be modified, but that the House of Lords itself shall be swept away. Socialism, he declared, was inevitable.

ATTACHABILITY OF MONEY IN THE HANDS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Wilson v. Wilson.

This case, which came before Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence in the King's Bench Division on Feb. 12, was a garnishee issue to try the question whether there was an attachable debt due to the defendant from the garnishee, the Secretary of State for India. Mr. C. E. Jones was for the plaintiff; Mr. Cecil Walsh for the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff, Mrs. Grace E. Wilson, of Hastings, was the wife of the defendent, Col. John F. Wilson, of Clapham Common, and had been separated him for many years. The plaintiff had obtained a judgment against the defendant for £307, and it was still unsatisfied to the extent of £10. During his service with the Indian Army the defendant had deducted from his pay a certain proportion as a subscription to the Indian Military Service Family Pensions Fund, and such deductions had been continued since his retirement in 1907. The defendant desired after his separation to terminate his subscriptions and to receive a refund. The plaintiff, on ascertaining that some money was coming to the defendant in this way, took garnishee proceeding for the purpose of attaching the money in the hands of the Secretary of State for India. The Secretary of State paid the money into Court and the question was whether the money constituted an attachable debt due to the defendant from the Secretary of State. It was contended for the defendant that the Secretary of State could not have been sued by him, Indian Government Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict. cap, 106) Section 65 "Kinloch v. Secretary of State for India" (7 App. Cas. at p.622) and that therefore there was no attachable debt. Mr. Justice Lawrence said that the amount would have become a debt if it had been ascertained. He expressed no opinion as to whether the Secretary of State could have been sued if there had been an ascertained debt. But there was no privity between the defendant and the Secretary of State and there was no debt due from the Secretary of State at the date of the garnishee order nisi. Till an admission was made by him of a debt an action would not have laid against him. Here there was no such admission. There must therefore be judgment for the defendant on the issue.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Feb. 15.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt E F N Burton, Royal Field Reserve Art., to be aide-de-camp to Sir H H J Ball, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Nigeria Dec 8.

Cavalry.

19th Queen Alexandras Own Royal Hussars—Capt S S Binny, D S O is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 30.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col S W Lane, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List Feb 13 The undermentioned lieutenane-colonels and brevet colonels, on completion of five years service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, retire on retired pay:—H Chance, G R T Rundle, J P Langley, L Forde Feb 13 C D Guinness Feb 14. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—A L Walker, vice H Chauce; the Hon F R Bingham, vice G R T Rundle; L A C Gordon, vice S W Lane; L G F Gordon, D S O, vice J P Langley; Brevet Col H G Smith, vice L Forde, retaining his Staff appointment Feb 13; H G Sandilands, vice C D Guinness Feb 14. Capt F D Logan is seconded for service on the Staff Feb 4. Second Lieut E A Palmer, from Royal Field Reserve Art, to be second lieutenant Feb 16.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major H C Marshall retires on retired pay Feb 16.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major W A Liddell to be lieutenant-colonel, vice H Bonham-Carter, retired; Capt H A L Hepper to be major, vice W A Liddell; Capt R H West to be major, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909; Gentleman Cadet G de C E Findlay, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenant Jan 30.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Capt L F Ashburner, M V O, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—A K Puzey, vice L T Ashburner, M V O, A A G Fitzclarence, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov 22; W A C Bowden-Smith, vice M B Hancock, promoted Nov 28. The promotion the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G Y Goodliffe is antedated to Nov 22, 1909, vice A K Puzey, promoted.

The Duke of Cornwal's Light Inf.—Lieut I B H Benn, from 5th bath the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt. University candidate, to be second lieuteuant, in succession to Lieut L D Passy seconded dated Feb 6, 1909, with precedence next before A F H Mill, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 16,1910.

The Border Regt.—The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—H W Grubb, vice E H H Lees, seconded December 22; G C Brooke, in succession to Major L I Wood, who holds a Staff appointment Feb 4; Supernumerary Lieut A J Ellis is restored to the Establishment, vice A P Blackwood, seconded Dec 27.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut W D S Brownrigg to be adjutant, vice Capt M K Hodgson Feb 1.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Sept 1909:—The promotion to the rank of major of Capt E O' Smith is antedated to 16, 1905, vice A Parkin, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Qemr and Honory Lieut. W J Watkins is placed on retired pay Feb 7.

The Manchester Regt—Second Lieut J S Harper to be lieutenant, vice E G Sotham, seconded Oct 28

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt V H Kavanagh is restored to the Establishment, vice R G Shuter, D S O seconded Jan. 12

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Supernaumerary Lieut. C. T. V. Benson, from the Seconded List, is restored to the Establishment (Jan. 30.)

Army Ordnance Department.

Major A. S. Palmer, ordnance officer, third class, is placed on retired pay; Capt. and Brevet Major E Henderson, ordnance officer, fourth class, to be an ordnance officer, third class, with the rank of major, vice A S Palmer; Major H J A Banks, D S O, the Hampshire Reg., ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service, and removed from his regiment under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909; Capt H G F S Gregson, the Buffs East Kent Regt, ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of major under the provisions of Articles 287, 372, and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Feb 14

Memoranda.

Col. P T Buston, C B, D S O, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (Feb 16). Second Lieut. J R Geoghegan, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force (Jan 12). Qemr and Honorary Capt G S Ames, the Essex Regt, is granted the honorary rank of Major (Feb. 13) Qemr and Honorary Lieut. E F. Offord, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Captain (Feb 3).

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt J G Fraser to be major (Oct. 18, 1902). Capt E T Humphries is removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age (Feb 16).

Admiralty, 15th February 1910.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Christopher Henry Petrie. Dated 30th March, Jack Sauzer Hoffmann. Dated 15th April, Charles Reid Peplow. Dated 30th June, Frederick Arthur Pearce Foster. Dated 15th, July. In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, Lieutenant William Herman Wilson Phillips has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 7th February.

Admiralty, 16th February.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February 1870—Lieutenant Henry William Allen Adams has been placed on the Retired List Dated 10th February, Clerk Charles John Chaitor has been promoted to the rank of Assistent Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 6th January.

Admiralty, 17th February.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October Lieutenant Hugh William Innes-Lillingston has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Sub-Lieuteuant John Gordon Boyd has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th February, Miss Annie Gellett has this day been appointed a Nursing Sister in Queen Alexander's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

War Office, Whitehall, 18th February,

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Inspection Staff, Lieutenant (District Officer) Owen Rooney, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant to the Chief Inspector, vice Lieutenant (District Officer) F. Amey, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 13th February.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, Captain The Honourable Arthur E B O'Neill is placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267 (2), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, Dated 18th January.

Lieutenant Frank Fenn to be Captain, vice The Honourable A E B O'Neill Dated 18th January.

Royal Horse Guards, Captain and Brevet Major John G, Marquis of Tullibardine, M V O, D S O, is placed on the Half-pay List under the provisons of Article 267 2, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 21st January.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers, Second Lieutenant Harold A G Walton to be Lieutenant, vice W G T Hope-Jonstone, seconded Dated 5th January.

1st Royal Dragoons, Captain The Honourable Christian H C Guest to be Major vice E Makins. D S O, promoted Dated 2nd February.

Lieutenant Thomas S Irwin to be Captain vice The Honourable C H C Guest Dated 2nd February,

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys Second Lieutenant Eric J Hardy to be Lieutenant vice P R Lahrie appointed Adjutant Dated 15th January,

4th Queen's Own Hussars, Lieutenant Adam R Steele to be Captain, in succession to Major I G Hogg, D S O, a student at the Staff College. Dated 22nd January.

7th Queen's Own Hussars, Lieutenant Edward W Hermon to be Captain, vice J Fryer, promoted Dated 12th February.

Second Lieutenant Philip L E Walker to be Lieutenant, vice E W Hermon Dated 12th February.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William P M Pollok-Morris, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 19th February.

Major The Honourable Horace S Davey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W P M Pollok-Morris, D S O Dated 19th February.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Dated 13th February, Edmund H. Harpur, vice A. L. Walker, promoted. Hugh T. Wynter, vice The Honourable F. R. Bingham, promoted. Edward Harding Newman, vice L. A. J. Gordon, promoted. P. L. Davies, vice L. G. F. Gordon, D. S. O., promoted. William G. Thompson, vice W. P. L. Davies, seconded. Dated 14th February, Walter Walter C. Symon, vice H. G. Sandilands, promoted. Ronald M. Johnson, vice W. C. Symon, seconded.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains: Dated 1st February Vernon M C Napier, vice H T Belcher, D S O seconded Richard G M Johnston, vice A M For, D S O placed on the Half-pay List Dated 4th February, Charles Pullev, vice F B Logan seconded Claude B Grice-Hutchinson vice C Pulley seconded Dated 8th February, Edward K Bradbury, vice F Goodson, deceased Dated 13th February, John W Renny-Tailyour, vice E H Harpur, promoted Lawrence T Baikes, vice H T Wynter, promoted Walter R Paul, vice E Harding Newman, promoted Robert C Prance, vice W R Paul, Adjutant John H S Powell, vice W G Thompson, promoted Lieutenant Francis L Congreve is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery Dated 1st February, 1910.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Andrew G C Smythe to be an Instructor in Gunnery (Second Class), vice Captain A H Webb, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 5th February.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Gentleman Cadet Charles Constantine Phipps, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 9th February.

Infantry.

The Royal Irish Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Thomas E H Taylor, vice C J Burke, promoted Dated 22nd December, Partick J Whitty, vice F C Ferguson, seconded Dated 1st January. The South Wales Borderers, Captain Frederick G Lawrence, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st February.

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain Hubert, A. W. Creaghe is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 26th January.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Knox E. Harris, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 19th February.

Major Arlington A. Chichester, D. S. O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel K. E. Harris. Dated 19th February.

Captain and Brevet Major Richard H. K. Butler to be Major, vice E. K. Ridley, retired. Dated 5th February.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Major Cecil Wanliss, from the Half-pay List, is restored supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next below C. E. Menzies. Dated 16th February.

Lieutenant Louis P Anderson to be Captain, vice W V Hume, seconded Dated 23rd December.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders Captain James T C Murray is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Dated 23rd January.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Charles B Benson D S O is restored to the establishment, vice Brevet Major L H R Pope-Hennessy D S O seconded Dated 22nd January,

The King's Royal Rifle Corps Captain Richard Johnstone retires on retired pay Dated 19th February.

The Duke of Elinburghs Wiltshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Arthur H H Wilson is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major F D Finlay who holds as Staff appointment Dated 9th February.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment Second Lieutenant Harold G Robinson to be Lieutenant vice G Strongitharm, resigned Dated 8th January,

The Gordon Highlanders Captain Kenneth H Bruce is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territoral Intantry. Dated 3rd February.

Lieutenant William Neish seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 1st February,

Princes's (Royal Irish Fusilier) Captain Reginald J. Kentish is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st February.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Supernumerary Captain John C Scott is restored to the establishment, vice K M Laird, seconded Dated 23rd January.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Cónsort's Own), Sergeant-Major George Mitchell to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice J, Knott placed on retired pay Dated 19th February,

The Army Service Corps.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Werndley is placed on retired pay Dated 19th February.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned to be Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 28th January, John Gilmour, M B Wilfrid Warwick Freves M B John Thomas Simson, M B Campbell Robb, M B Eric Thomas Gaunt, M B

Lieutenant (on probation) John T Simson, M B is seconded under the provisions of Article 300, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 28th January,

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Arthur Dymock, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of Captain (under the provisions of Articles 287,372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909). Dated 17th February,

Memoranda.

Colonel Henry N C Heath, C B, on completion of his period of service on the staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 19th February.

Major Pownoll R Phipps Half-pay List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Dated 19th February,

Lieutenant-Colonel Pownoll R Phipps Half pay List, is granted the local rank of Colonel while employed with the Egyptian Army Dated 19th February,

Major Arthur E Lascelles, The Norfolk Regiment Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General Southern Command, to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dated 19th February.

Captain Edwin H E Collen, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Brevet Major. Dated 19th February.

Lieutenant Walter E T Morland, The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, is granted the local rank of Captain, while employed as a Company Commander with the King's African Rifles Dated 13th December,

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain and Honorary Major George Abraham Heather, from the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Royal Field Reserve Artillery, is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining his honorary rank. Dated 19th February.

THE LALCACA FUND.

A meeting of the Committee of the above Fund was held on Thursday evening last, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

Mr. F. F. Gordon, the Honorary Secretary, stated that he had, whilst in London, proposed to the authorities at the Imperial Institute and had obtained permission for the erection of a bust to the late Dr. Lalcaca on the spot where the recent tragedy took place.

The Committee agreed to recommend that a bust in marble should be executed.

Mr. Gordon also further stated that he had seen Lord Morley, the Secretary of State, and had asked that the British Government should give a substantial donation to the Fund. Lord Morley had received the suggestion favourably and promised a speedy decision.

The Committee further agreed to write to Dr. Turner, stating that they would be willing to give the balance of the Fund amounting to not less than Rs. 15,000, and possibly much more, to his scheme for providing a Lying-in-Hospital for poor women.

Dr. Turner was to be asked in what manner he would associate the name of Dr. Lalcaca with his scheme.

THE REMEDY OF KINGS

A further mark of Royal Appreciation has again distinguished Phosferine by the bestowal of a

Royal Warrant to Supply Phosferine TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN

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Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, thus assuring every user of Phosferine that this famous tonic is highly commended by the greatest living physicians.

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

THE LAKHMIDASS KHIMJI MILLS.

A Heavy Claim.

On Friday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing on the summons granted by him to the official liquidator of the mills against Mr. Gordhandass Khatau in respect of certain havalas of yarn sold to the defendant by the Mill Company.

Mr. Robertson, Mr. Jardine and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Girdharlal and Kanga, appeared for the liquidator; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Lowndes and the Hon'ble Mr. C. K. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Shapurji Edalji Sahiar, examined by Mr. Robertson, said he was in the employ of the official liquidator and prepared the statements of account under the direction of Mr. Billimoria.

This witness was also called to corroborate Mr. Billimoria on the preparation of the statements of account.

Mr. Inverarity then objected to the statements going in observing that they were not proved to be correct and that they were irrelevant.

The objection was over-ruled.

Laloobhai Nagardas, examined, said he was the Mehta in the service of the receiver of Dwarkadass' estate and was formerly an employee of Dwarkadass.

Q—Do you know that Dwarkadass pledged debentures to certain people?

Mr. Inverarity objected.

Yes, these were mortgaged to Shivlal Motilal for Rs. 1,35,000, to Sir Sassoon J. David for Rs. 1,15,000; to Bhagwandass Bhagla for Rs. 45,500.

Continuing, witness said they were never redeemed, they were pledged on his personal account. Besides the debenture account of the Mills showed a credit item of Rs. 25,000 on 12th April 1904. From Dwarkadass' ledger account, it appeared that he had sold 45 debentures from 25th July 1904 to 7th September 1904.

On a point raised by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that this might be inferred from the books. The mortgage affair he learned from Dwarkadass.

The entries in the books were then put in to show that Dwarkadass got more than Rs. 2,40,000 worth of debentures.

Cross-examined, witness said that some of the mortgages he mentioned were not entered in the books. He knew that from Dwarkadass. That might have been three or four months before his death. That was the first time he heard of it.

Mr. Anandrao, managing clerk of Little and Co., examined, said he was appointed to investigate matters on behalf of the trustees of the debenture-holders. An administration suit had been filed for the administration trust funds a list of all debentures produced was annexed to the plaint. The statement did not give the total number. The statement showed 1561 debentures. The debentures were signed by two directors; not always by the same two.

Cross-examined, witness said that about 1800 debentures must have been issued. The large number of supposed forged debentures were signed by Dwarkadass and Damodar as two Directors. There was nothing to show that they were placed before the Board. There was nothing to show that the directors knew of that. The Company's books do not show that more than one thousand had been issued. The debentures were produced in answer to an advertisements. Before the advertisement was published debentures of two kinds were produced to him by one of the trustees to give him instructions. The trustee brought them to him from the holder. The printing of the debenture was not in the same style and not on the same form. About 200 genuine debentures were signed by Dwarkadass and Damodar. All the false ones were also signed by them.

Mr. Inverarity said that Bhajla, Sir Sassoon and Shivlal have produced the debentures bearing the same number.

Chunilal Dayaram Mehta, examined, said he was an employee of Mr. Setna, Receiver of the estate of Dwarkadass. He had found entries of Debentures of the Mills in the books. They pertained to 884 debentures. They were in three sets.

Cross-examined, witness said in some instances the numbers were duplicate, triplicate, and quadruple, no single ones. The coupons were all mixed up. They were not in one place but in different boxes. They were sometimes loose, sometimes collectively. They were all detached from the debentures.

The statement prepared by this witness was then put in.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Robertson said, Damodar died on 6th June 1907.

The Judge: I want to know whether Dwarkadass was the only person in the agent's firm.

No information was available.

Mr. Robertson here closed his case.

Mr. Inverarity then opened his case and had not concluded his opening address when the Court rose for the day.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

On the Apellate Side of the Bombay High Court on Friday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bachelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard the rule nisi granted to Chunpsi Cooverji whose suit against Jethabhai Nursey to inspect books of account of their caste had been dismissed by their Lordships on appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who had passed a decree in favour of Champsi.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Coy., appeared for Jethabhai; Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai, Jamietram, Madan and Coy., appeared in support of the rule.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, their Lordships granted the leave to appeal to the Privy Council observing that the question of jurisdiction in respect of the caste question was very important. Costs of this rule were to be the costs in the Privy Council Appeal.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

On the Crown Side of the Bombay High Court, the Honble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of an application for bail made by Mr. N. N. Sahir, instructed by Messrs. Raghuviyya, Bhimji and Nagindass on behalf of Hirachand Karamchand, who was committed to take his trial at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court along with Kishavji Devkaran, by Mr. P. H. Dastur for falsification of accounts.

The application was made on the affidavit of Sakalchand Jivraj, nephew of Hirachand.

His Lordship released the accused on bail on depositing Rs. 1,500 in cash.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Chapman charged Mr. Sawyer, with not having the plate number on his motor-car while driving on Queen's Road on the 29th ultimo. The accused said the plate had been twisted and the number was in consequence not observable. He was convicted and fined Rs. 2.

Sub-Inspector Taylor then charged Mr. Minnett, with driving his motor-car at an excessive speed. He said that on the evening of the 22nd ultimo he was on duty at the corner of Church Gate Street when he saw the accused driving his motor car at a speed of fifteen miles an hour near the Junction of the Church Gate Street and Queen's Road, where five roads meet together.

The accused pleaded guilty, stating he could not judge the speed as he was in the car. He was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

THE TRICUMDASS MILLS.

Claim Against Mr. Broacha.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the first portion of the full text of the Judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. O. Beaman in the suit filed by Vassanji Sons and Co. against Mr Shapoorji B. Broacha to recover a sum of Rs. 1,50,000:—

This is a suit by the plaintiff's firm to recover Rs. 1,50,000 from the defendant Shapoorji Broacha on an alleged contract contained in a letter of the 7th August 1909, which runs as follows: "In consideration of your having at my request acceded to the proposal of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Tricumdass Mills Co., Ltd., to advance to the Mills hereby bind myself to you to procure a loan within two weeks of Rupees eleven lacs on the first mortgage of the Mills block property and so pay to you thereout the said sum of Rupees one lac and fifty thousand agreed to be advanced by you to the Mills." This letter, as I shall have occasion to observe, was admittedly a composition of attorneys and was drafted at the request of the plaintiff and in consultation with Dwarkadass Dharamsey who was their representive of the Tricumdass Mills, and carried by him to the Defendant Shapurji Broacha who read, approved, signed and returned it. And the more often I read this letter, the more surprised I am at any responsible firm of attorneys having drafted it in such terms and thereby committed their client and the party signing it to the necessarily most ambiguous relative positions which the progress of this suit has disclosed them to occupy.

However, before I come to the detailed criticism of that letter and the rights of the parties thereunder a very short resume of the facts material to the decision of this case is desirable.

Dwarkadass Dharamsey was a man engaged in many lines of business, amongst others the Secretary, Treasurer and Manager of these Tricumdass Mills, and in May 1905, he had already mortgaged this property to one Shivlal for 6 lacs of Rupees. Being much embarrassed in or about August 1909, Dwarkadass Dharamsey was contemplating raising further sums upon the same property. It should be noted that the term of the mortgage of 1905 was for six years and would not therefore have expired until 1911. For the purposes of this case, I will first state that Dwarkadass Dharamsey was in urgent need of a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to procure which he approached the Plaintiff Vassanji Khimji, and Vassanji Khimji refused to advance him a single pie either on his own credit or in his own security. He then assured the Plaintiff Vassanji Khimji that he was on the point of obtaining an advance of 11 lacs upon the Tricumdass Mills and that he would repay him out of that sum. Again Vassanji refused to believe that Dwarkadass Dharamsey really had a substantial lender in view; and thereupon Dwarkadass offered to obtain for Vassanji the assurance of the Defendant Shapurji Broacha that a substantial person was in existence and was ready to advance the money. It was upon that understanding that Vassanji and Dwarkadass went to their Solicitors and obtained the letter which I have just read. Now to understand the exact position occupied by the plaintiff and defendant in this case, it is here to be stated that while Vassanji knew nothing at all of the previous mortgage on the Tricumdass Mills the defendant Shapurji Broacha did know of it. He believed on the assurance of Dwarkadass Dharamsey that the mortgagee Shivlal was willing to be paid off in full, and therefore it was possible to negotiate the first mortgage of 11 lacs upon this property. That sum of money was lying with Shapurji Broacha to be disposed of for an up-country client. It is also to be noted that on the 5th August 1909, Shivlal, the mortgage of 1905, had been approached by Dwarkadass with a view to extending the loan from 6 lacs to 11 lacs and on that day Shivlal had advanced two lacs more accompanied by a writing which is exhibit No. 2 in this case. The significance of that writing is that it appears to me to completely justify Shapurji in the belief which he says he then entertained that in the event of his client being willing to advance money there would be no difficulty in arranging this first mortgage upon the Tricumdass Mills after reducing the first mortgage of 1905. The terms of that agreement are substantially to this effect, that Shivlal reserved to himself the option of increasing his loan from 6 to 11 lacs, subject to which he gives two lacs down on the 5th August, and stipulates that within two or three days he would make up this mind as to advancing the remaining three lacs. Should he elect to do so, the whole of the 5 lacs is to be secured by mortgage upon this property. Should he elect not to do so, his prior advance of 6 lacs with interest on the mortgage of 1905, plus the two lacs advanced under the writing of the 5th August 1909, were to be repaid immediately. Whether the defendant Shapurji Broacha actually saw that paper or not, it may very well be taken for granted that both Dwarkadass and Shapurji Broacha had a reasonable expectation, or at any rate Shapurji Broacha had a reasonable expectation that if his 11 lacs were forthcoming the former mortgage could be reduced out of this sum advanced on the Tricumdass Mills as then contemplated between himself and Dwarkadass Dharamsey. Such was the state of affairs and such the reasonable expectations in the defendant's mind when Dwarkadass Dharamsey came to him with this draft letter of the 7th August 1909 and the defendant Shapurji Broacha having read the letter and satisfied himself that he was not pledging himself to do more than he knew he could do or was quite ready and willing to do and indeed would have done but for unforseen circumstances, signed the letter and returned it by the hand of Dwarkadass to the plaintiff Vassanji Khimji. Vassanji Khimji holding Shapurji Broacha in the highest esteem as a man of wealth and position at once accepted this letter as a sufficient assurance that the money sought to be advanced upon the security of these mills was ready to be advanced and would be advanced within a fortnight, and he also appears to have been satisfied with the terms which the solicitors inserted in that letter that Shapurji Broacha would have sufficient control of this money to pay Vasanji thereout without consulting the proprietors of the Mills and that it was good enough guarantee for immediately advancing Rs. 1,50,000. Accordingly this money was there and then advanced by Vassanji Khimji to Dwarkadass Dharamsey.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Then on the 9th August it came to Shapurji Broacha's knowledge through Dwarkadass Dharamsey that Shivlal, the prior mortgagee, meant to exercise his option, which was still alive, and to complete the further advance of five lacs of Rupees upon the mortgage on the Tricumdass Mills, and that meant that the Defendant Shapurji had no longer any hope of completing the negotiations between his client and Dwarkadass Dharamsey for the substitution of their contemplated mortgage for that of Shivlal. Thereupon, the Defendant Shapurji Broacha at-once wrote to Vasanji Khimji informing him of the turn affairs had taken and explaining that he must in the events which had happened look no longer to him, Broacha, for the repayment of the Rs. 1,50,000, but must look to Dwarkadass Dharamsey and the renewing mortgage Shivlal.

Now, there is happily very little doubt or uncertainly about the facts of this case. As far as I have gone I believe there is absolutely none. Both the parties to the case are men of reputation, high standing and such position that I am quite sure that neither of them would willingly mislead that Court upon any detail, however unimportant even for so large a sum as is at stake in this case. And there is in fact as far as my recollection goes only one single point in the evidence upon which there is any real conflict, and event that seems to me rather a conflict of time than touching the substantial matter involved. I am referring to the events which followed upon the letter of Shapurji to the Plaintiff, dated the 9th August 1909. Upto this point as I say the facts, I believe, are entirely undisputed.

The plaintiff on receipt of this letter hurried to Poona to consult over it with his partner and on his return certain conversations took place between him and Dwarkadass Dharamsey and it is in respect of some statements alleged to have been made in the course of these conversations and in respect of that alone, that there is any slight conflict between the evidence of the Plaintiff Vassanji and that of the defendant's witness Deoji Damodar. I may at once say that I think that every witness who has appeared in this case has given the most straightforward and truthful evidence to the best of his recollection and knowledge. So the Court is in this unusually fortunate position that it is not harrassed by doubts as to the facts and has no other task than to discover what are the legal rights of the parties arising on those facts. As to this small difference, it turns merely upon whether the Plaintiff Vassanji was or was not satisfied with the assurance of Dwarkadass Dharamsey that although the negotiations with Shapurji's undisclosed client had miscarried, he, Dwarkadass Dharamsey, would see to it that Vassanji's Rs. 1,500,000 were repaid by the old mortgage Shivlal. I do not myself think that that part of the case which arises upon the alternative defence is very important and I confine myself rather to the consideration of the substantial defence which belongs to the first act of facts I have here stated.

A DOUBTFUL POINT.

Now although we have here a contract contained in a writing, and although, as I said, all the facts are known and it ought to be a very simple matter to determine whether the plaintiff is right in his view of the law and can justly claim to be repaid this one lac and a half the case has occasioned me very great anxiety and in respect of one point, at least, very grave doubt.

As to the facts which have been disclosed by the evidence of the plaintiff himself quite as much as by the evidence of the defendant, these, I think, can leave no doubt whatever upon the Court's mind as to what Vassanji and Broacha really had in mind—what these gentlemen were respectively aiming at—when the letter of the 7th August was drafted by the one and signed by the other. And in a contract so peculiar in its form and so unfortunate in its results as this contract has been, it is most essential for the parties coming to Court to have their rights determined to get as near as we can to what was the real foundation of the contract between them. I say the contract has been most unfortunate in its results, because we have here two very respectable, and I have no doubt judging by their conduct in these Courts, honourable citizens of Bombay, who both believe in their rights but one of whom will have to bear the serious loss of Rs. 1,50,000. That being so, let me look at what was passing in the mind of the Plaintiff Vassanji during his conversation with Dwarkadass on the 7th August. It was by that time becoming known at any rate to a certain number of people that Dwarkadass Dharamsey, who had held his head very high in financial circles, was becoming seriously embarrassed. When he sought this loan from the Plaintiff Vassanji, it is not surprising to learn that Vassanji most emphatically declined, as he himself says, to give him a single pie. But it is also quite clear that when Dwarkadass pointed out that he was on the eve of completing a mortgage for 11 lacs upon his mill the only doubt that then remained upon Vassanji's mind was whether Dwarkadass' word could be trusted in this respect. As a matter of fact he was obviously lying because he kept back from Vassanji what he ought to have disclosed to him that even if his project would be put through, it would be no more than a mortgage for 5 lacs and not 11 lacs as there was a prior mortgage for 6 lacks, that is to say, that would be the only surplus out of which to pay back the Rs. 1,50,000 which he wished to obtain from Vassanji. As I say he led Vassanji to believe that there really was a man round the corner with this money ready to be advanced on the mill. But Vassanji doubted Dwarkadass' word and because of that doubt be put aside even this additional plea. Then Dwarkadass says:—"If you doubt me I can bring you a written assurance from Shapurji Broach that there really is this transaction on foot and that there really is a lender ready and willing to advance the money." And Vassanji naturally reposing the fullest confidence in the standing and the reputation of so well known a man as Shapurji Broacha said: "If you can bring me Broacha's assurance that there is a lender ready and willing to advance the money I shall have no further hesitation in lending you this one lac and a half to be repaid out of that loan." So they go off to their solicitors and draft this letter Exhibit A in the case. The defendant signs it. It is brought back to Vassanji and he is entirely satisfied and advances the money. He says that he has been from this time looking to Shapurji Broacha as primarily responsible for the money advanced but he has been probably regarding this letter, which he now calls a contract, as something in the nature of a guarantee only because he takes two promissory notes from the Secretaries, and Treasurers of the Tricumdass Mills for the moneys he advanced to them and he enters these monies in his books as owing to him from the Tricumdass Mills. Then, as I say, on the 9th August when Shapurji repudiated all farther responsibility under his guarantee letter, one would have expected that Vassanji would have been a little prompter than he was to impress upon Shapurji that he will hold him primarily liable. But he appears to have allowed 17 days to elapse, during which all sorts of negotiation were going on between Shivlal, Bank of India and Dwarkadass in respect of the very intricate mortgages which were being negotiated upon this Mill, before he addressed himself directly to the Defendant Broacha on this subject.

By this time, we have arrived at the 24th of August and the net is closing around Dwarkadass Dharamsey. His position has now become desperate. There is a meeting of creditors and the news naturally spreads rapidly through the bazaars that this great name—in the markets is just about to fall. Then follows correspondence between Shapurji and Vassanji, and it looks as if Vassanji had postponed insisting upon his rights under the letter of the 7th of August until all hope of obtaining his money either from Dharamsey or Shivlal had left him. The correspondence is of very little importance in the present case. The plaintiff reiterates what is his present case here that he holds the defendant liable, and the defendant keeps on replying that on his part he is surprised at the plaintiff taking any such attitude. Then on the 28th August Dwarkadass commits suicide and thereby puts an end to any further possibility of this matter being settled except by the arbitrament of the Court.

(To be Continued),

BOMBAY LOVE AFFAIR.

Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DaBargh charged Charles Dale with abetting Miss Rose Lewis in the commission of the offence of attempted suicide. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

Miss Lewis deposed to the circumstances under which she had attempted to commit suicide. She said they wanted to marry but could not; and they therefore made up their mind to put an end to their lives. The accused gave her strychnine powders about three weeks ago, and they decided to take them at the same time, but she took them before he did.

Sub-Inspector Taylor deposed to the arrest of the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he gave the powders to the girl to keep them so that they might take them together. He had tried to get employment in Bombay but failed to do so. Just a few days ago he received a letter from his mother, which gave him hopes of getting employment on a railway.

Mr. Vicaji asked the Court to deal with the case under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Worship, in giving his judgment, said it was a serious offence to buy poison and give it to a woman. The excuse given by the accused that he wanted to put an end to his own life did not mitigate his offence. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Elphinstone College were opened yesterday at the College Gymkehana ground and will be continued to-day. The following are the results:—

High Jump.—H. P. Kapadia, J. C. Nicholson and G. B. Kanga.

Wide Jump.—D. K. Kapadia, A. P. Sabawala and I. S. Haji.

Quarter Mile (under 18).—N. C. Bhownani, G. W. Richmond and N. P. Agarkar.

Quarter Mile (open).—D. K. Kapadia, A. P. Sabawalla and H. P. Kapadia.

Quarter Mile (past students).—J. J. Kanga, B. J. Pleader, and M. N. Vijaykar.

Threading the Needle Race.—M. D. Marthalon and Miss Barr; J. J. Kanga and Miss Pesikaka, H. D. Karaka and Miss Baptista.

Half-mile (present students).—P. S. Patel, D. K. Kapadia and T. S. Haji.

NEW PRESS ACT.

A Point of Law.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. S. Rustomji presented a declaration under Section 5 of the old Press Act to show that he was printer of the local weekly paper "Argus." Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for Mr. Rustomji.

His Worship inquired if the applicant had any special grounds to show why he should be exempted from giving security under Section 3 of the new Press Act.

Mr. Vicaji argued that Section 3 did not apply to this case, because Mr. Rustomji had already made a declaration under Section 4 of the old Act to keep a printing press in Bombay, and there was no necessity for him to make a similar declaration under the new Act. Section 8 of the new Act which referred to Section 5 of the old Act dealt with the question of publishers only.

The Magistrate said there was no necessity of going into the argument any further.

Mr. Rustomji then went into the witness-box and swore to the declaration.

His Worship asked if there was any necessity of making a declaration at all.

Mr. Vicaji said it was necessary under Section 5 of the old Act.

The security was dispensed with.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES WHEAT.

Second forecast of the wheat crop for the 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 23·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has in the five years ending 1907-08, averaged (a) some 38·7 per cent. and (b) some 52·3 per cent. respectively.

The first and third weeks of December were practically rainless. In the second week rain fell in western districts and in the fourth week throughout the province. In the third week of January also rain fell in appreciable quantity in some parts of the province. The rainfall was very timely and beneficial and artificial irrigation was consequently rather less this year. Except that slight damage from rats has been caused in places no injury to the wheat crop from rust or strong winds has so far been reported, and prospects are very favourable everywhere, being better in the western divisions and Ondh than in the eastern divisions. If nothing unforeseen happens a full normal outturn is at present anticipated for the province taken as a whole. The actual area will be known in April next: it is probable that the area reported in the first forecast erred if at all on the side of an underestimate.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crop up to the 23rd February 1910.

UNITED PROVINCES LINSEED.

Second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crop for 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 13·5 per cent. and (b) some 13·5 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

In the second week of December good rain fell in western districts and in the fourth week throughout the province. In the third week of January also rain fell in appreciable quantity in some parts of the province and benefited the oilseeds crops. No injury to linseed has been reported and a full normal outturn is at present estimated almost everywhere; but rapeseed has been more or less damaged by insects except in the central sub-montane district of Kheri, Gonda and Bahraich, where it is an important crop. In these districts the outturn of rapeseed is estimated at about 90 per cent. of the normal; elsewhere it varies from 50 to 75 per cent. of the normal.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th Feb. on 504·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,82,000	3,30,000	4,000	5,16,000
Or per mile of Railway	361	654	8	1,023
For previous 6 weeks of half year	9,71,000	19,05,000	24,450	29,00,450
Total for 7 weeks	11,53,000	22,35,000	28,450	34,16,450
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,51,791	2,79,254	9,943	4,40,988
Per mile of Ry...	301	553	20	874
Total to corresponding date...	10,35,108	19,43,432	35,640	30,14,180

Increase for the week .....Rs. 75,012
Do. to date .....Rs. 4,02,270

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th Feb. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	24,000	.....	30,000
Or per mile of Railway	43	170	.....	213
For previous 6 weeks of half year	31,000	1,81,000	.....	2,12,000
Totalfor 7 weeks	37,000	2,05,000	.....	2,42,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week ofprevious year	7,257	32,905	249	40,411
Per mile of Ry.	51	233	2	286
Total to corresponding date...	45,569	2,64,094	940	3,10,603

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 10,411
Do. to date .....Rs. 63,603

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 5th March 1910

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CONCERNING COMMITTEES.

An experience of many years in this city leads an observer to the conclusion that the popular idea of Committee work, whether Municipal or Charitable, has suffered much from what might be called Orientalism. The first qualification for office as a member of a Committee of the latter class, is social position, real or imaginary, and the last, in its title to consideration, is sound ability and experience, minus the social position, real or imaginary. The way in which people are invited to become members of committees, dealing with important institutions, is only to be equalled by the way in which they will accept the responsibility without either knowledge of the work or honest desire to learn the duties attaching thereto. Most of these institutions cannot afford to have a paid secretary, so it is easy to imagine the worry and annoyance a volunteer must put up with, in order to manage an assembly whose ideas of discipline, order and business, are often of the crudest kind. If the committee is a large one, its sense of numbers drowns that of personal responsibility; if it is a small one, the habit of unpunctuality effects the same result, indeed a habit of unpunctuality is carefully cultivated by many imperfectly educated people as a sign of importance. It is often their sole distinction. Among our larger institutions it is usual for the committee to invite a gentleman of distinguished social position to be their president, but as he generally has numerous other duties to perform, he is only seen at annual meetings where his speech, however well composed, shows no intimate knowledge of the affairs of the institution, and results in no advantage whatever. This custom is fundamentally wrong; it taxes the services of a gentleman upon whom the institution has no claim, and it disposes of a position that should always be held by the most capable member of the committee, as the best return the institution can make for his services.

Among the smaller institutions there are frequent complaints of incompetence and of irregularities on the part of members of Committee. Many will hold office for years without a clear knowledge of the special rules under which they serve, or of the general rules which govern their meetings. Educational and charitable institutions frequently furnish unpleasant examples of how work should not be done. Some years ago, for example, a lady became temporary secretary of a charitable institution for destitute women. During her short time of office she admitted two women before ascertaining that the funds available would not admit of the necessary outlay, and she finally left for Europe without handing over charge, or giving an account of her stewardship. Another charitable institution has the reputation of taking in more children than its funds can support. This may, if true, enable the committee to make a prosperous looking report, but it is none the less barbarous and cruel. The only discernible object of many people who accept office on committees is to see their names in print, and to take part in the annual public meetings which are held in connection with their work. They cannot or will not understand that worthless members have only one certain influence, that of driving out in despair the capable and willing workers, and leaving the institution like a ship without a rudder. Some time ago, the management of a certain library in Bombay became very lax. Families with grown-up members used the ticket of one member, dogs and small children were introduced, in defiance of the rules, and other irregularities occurred unchecked. An old member of the committee brought these matters formally before his colleagues, without being able to move them and his resignation, which followed as a natural consequence was the only visible result.

The Municipal Council of Bombay, the chief centre of committee work, offers a curious example to other and smaller bodies. One of its members recently prepared a report on the working of its various committees in which it appeared that some of them had apparently been forgotten, because their members had never done any work, and had no conclusion to offer. The composing of committees often resembles the compounding of drugs by some of its medical members, whose prescriptions are at times more remarkable for their number of ingredients than for the harmony of their chemical relationship. The truth is that committees like medicines should have as few ingredients as possible. Four is a good working limit, provided they are well chosen, and three is still better if they know their work. The most pernicious and dangerous people who join committees are those whose idea of duty is the formation of a clique to forward some personal end that is not always to the advantage of what should be their common object. Many a useful association has been ruined by this love of intrigue. At times, the secretary assumes the whole management with but scant regard for the committee, but this is a rare occurrence and should be dealt with judiciously. Active secretaries are only too rare and it not infrequently happens that the independent attitude of the secretary is the result of the indifference of his colleagues. A city like Bombay must, of necessity, have many institutions and societies, educational, charitable, literary, scientific, social, religious, artistic, whose work is carried on by unpaid volunteers in whose hands the welfare and the reputation of these institutions must rest. How they fluctuate in the course of years is a subject of remark among old residents, but in most cases their varying fortunes are traceable directly to the intelligent and faithful or the negligent performance of their duties by the committee of management.

TEETOTALISM IN THE ARMY. The British soldier in India has probably realised by now that when he takes a stroll away from barracks, he has to pay a good deal more, since the new taxes have been enforced than he used to do for his small luxury of a peg. He may be interested to hear a little of the prospect that perhaps awaits him, when he returns Home. We have heard much lately about teetotalism in the Army, and temperance certainly is increasing. But we have always looked to the British Officer as a man holding reasonable views on the subject, and it is distinctly an unpleasant surprise to find a great soldier, holding a high and responsible post in England, openly and actively endeavouring to repress the soldiers' enjoyment. When Sir Ian Hamilton some months ago, publicly took the teetotal pledge, he was understood to say that this was only a temporary measure for the mere sake of a temporary example. The extreme teetotallers however seem to have hold of him in earnest, and we now find him saying that "he is not in favour of any public house of any sort in the neighbourhood"—that is in the neighbourhood of an important Military Camp. These views were expressed privately, but were afterwards disclosed on an application to the magistrates for the re-opening of an historic inn on Salisbury Plain, which was required for the use of troops in the neighbourhood. It is true that the inn is mostly needed for the use of certain officers, and the Press correspondents on the Plain, but being within a short distance of one of the largest camps, it would certainly be a great convenience, to the rank and file. If the General shows such small consideration for his officers, we wonder if he is ready to bestow any more on his men. However we are glad to see that the Bench had the sound sense to ignore Sir Ian Hamilton's opinions, and grant a license for that period of the year during which troops are encamped in the vicinity. Large as Sir Ian Hamilton's influence must be on purely military matters, we trust that his teetotal views will carry no more weight in the War Office than they did at the Salisbury Sessions. At any rate his example to junior officers is not for the good of the Army. Temperance in the Army is a good thing, but any attempt at "prohibition," will only drive the soldier to excesses.

THE NEW COMET. The new comet, we are informed by the last mail, is to be known as Comet 1910,A; that is as the first comet discovered in the present year. It now appears that it was not discovered by anyone named "Drake" as first reported, so that that name would be inappropriate. It seems to have been first seen by three Johannesburg miners whose names have not yet been cabled and the word Drake was merely a distortion in a telephonic message of the word "great." A satisfactory orbit has now been worked out for it, which explains how it was that the comet was not detected before it reached perihelion—*i. e.*, its point of nearest approach to the sun. Its perihelion distance proves to have been much greater than was at first supposed—ten millions of miles, instead of two or four millions. The orbit was, therefore, really much more open than the first rough calculations suggested, and the comet in its advance towards perihelion was behind the sun as seen from the earth, and had only begun to draw away from it, from our view point, just before it was discovered. The perihelion passage took place early in the afternoon of January 17, the day when it was first seen. The comet's path is inclined at a great angle to the ecliptic, the path of the earth, and the comet itself is moving in the reverse way to the earth and planets. Our interesting visitor is now receding fast from the sun and earth.

CAUSE OF THE PARIS FLOODS. All the Paris messages just now discuss the cause of the recent floods. There seems little doubt that at least their severity was much aggravated by the deforestation of the watershed of the Seine and its principal tributaries. According to M. Velain, Professor of the Sorbonne, it was this destruction of the forests "which transformed an exceptional freshet into a disastrous flood." The extensive cutting of timber allows the water to flow straight into the river, without partially soaking into the soil as it otherwise would. Pasture lands which have replaced the forests allow practically the whole rainfall to swell the volume of the rivers. These floods, therefore, contain a lesson for England where afforestation proposals have not been advanced with any enthusiasm except by a few. Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals were very indefinite and with the Government in such a precarious position, even these are not likely to be carried out. England, however, during the last year has suffered from floods, and, with the probability according to weather experts of more rainy years in the immediate future, afforestation is a safeguard, which should no longer be neglected.

AVIATION IN THE EAST. Rumours as to prospective feats of aviation in the East have been plentiful enough. Unfortunately, it is only the realisation that is lacking, and unfortunately again it is only another rumour which is the excuse for this short note. It is stated that M. Ferandy, the French aviator, is at Singapore with the hope of arranging for an aviation meeting there. He has already arranged meetings, it is said, at Saigon and Batavia. One feels doubtful about the accuracy of these statements, which are given in an indefinite manner by a local journal, and if they should be true one cannot help enquiring why the superior advantages, from a "gate" point of view of the larger cities of India have been ignored. One day, we suppose, an aviator will come out to the East. The big men of course have too many inducements to remain in Europe to think of an Eastern tour, but we should think the venture might be worth consideration by one of the younger generation of flying-men.

The Viceroy after the spring tour through Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi and thence to Kurram will reach Dehra Dhun on the 14th or 15th April. The date of his arrival in Simla has not yet been fixed.

On Thursday evening a branch of the Bombay Merchants Bank was opened in Calcutta.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala may captain the Indian Cricket team to England next season.

A boy was run over by a shunting engine on the level crossing near the Lahore Railway Station on Thursday evening.

The story that the Cornish Pixie is dead is unfounded. He is now being exhibited in Brisbane.

The Amir of Kabul is expected to remain at Jellalabad until the end of the current month as he is personally interesting himself in the new military arrangements at Dakka.

The writer of a seditious poem in the *Khulnabasi* newspaper has apologised. This has been forwarded to Government and the case adjourned.

The Calcutta Corporation, acting on legal advice, have decided that they have no power to make a contribution to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

The Government of India have sanctioned St. Paul's and St. Patrick's Schools at Agra being recognised as institutions suitable for reception of orphans under the shelter scheme for orphans of British soldiers.

Information has been received in Madras from the Consul for Netherlands that owing to prevalance of rinderpest in Madras the importation of cattle from Madras and Negapatam is prohibited.

The Health Officer of Calcutta has issued a special report on Beri Beri which shows that the outbreak during the past few months was serious. Captain Greig I. M. S. continues his researches.

Public attention in Australia is being called to the fact that married couples with children are unable to obtain steady employment on farms and stations.

As previously announced the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey takes six months' leave and Mr. Robertson will officiate. Nothing beyond this is officially known and the statement that Mr. Harvey resigns the service is premature.

An extraordinary story of the holding up of a train on a light railway in a mountainous district of West Cork was related at Skibbereen Police Court, when a man, named Finn, was heavily fined and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months on a charge of assaulting the police. Defendant was alleged to be the ringleader of a gang of men who in the lonely country places held up stations and worried the officials of the Schull and Skibbereen Light Railway, and also assaulted passengers. It was stated that the guard of the train was informed privately that the staff would be attacked at a station known as Church Cross, and in consequence several police were secreted in the train. On arrival at the station Finn was found at the head of a gang of about forty men, who shouted and threatened a passenger who alighted. The guard said he went in fear of his life.

At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on February 16, the marriage took place of Capt. Warren Hastings Anderson, Cheshire Regt., eldest son of the late General David Anderson, who was Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, from 1886 to 1888, and of Mrs. Anderson, of 13 Roland Gardens S. W. and Miss Eileen Osborne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Anderson, of old Palace, Chippenham, Wilts. The bride wore a dress of soft white satin, trimmed with old lace, which with the lace on her train, was the gift of the bridegroom's mother. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Osborne, the Misses Moira and Aileen Phillips, the Misses Evelyn and Noel Gilchrist, and Miss M. Caldwell (all cousins of the bride). They wore dresses of white chiffon over satin, with pale pink shashes, and large violet hats trimmed with Parma violets. Capt. P. de B. Radcliffe, R. A., was best man.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

It is not much good writing about the political situation, or as it would now be more accurate to say crisis, as the present difficulty will have been settled one way or another long before this letter reaches Bombay. The transfer of the Master of Elibank from the India Office to the Whip's department is very generally approved, especially by Liberal members. He was, as your readers are aware, Scottish Whip for two or three years and some people attribute the Liberal successes in Scotland greatly to his management while in that position. Further, he is in excellent terms with the Irish and Labour parties—an important consideration in this Parliament—and may be expected to do what is possible, to avoid three-cornered fights both in the by-elections and at the next general election whichever come first! In respect of these matters, Mr J. A. Pease is regarded by his political friends as rather a failure. He is personally popular but whiggish politically, would do nothing to compose labour and liberal rivalries and had got across with the Irish in his own election campaign—for all of which reasons he is now promoted out of harm's way into the Cabinet. Nothing succeeds like failure, saith the sage. Of the other ministerial appointments, Mr. Churchill's is the reward of a series of brilliant electioneering performances; Mr. Buxton's is a recognition of administrative deligence and Mr. Herbert Samuel's a step up on a ladder which he means to get to the top of, though he should have to climb it all by himself. Mr. Chamberlain's reappearance in the House to be sworn in was extremely pathetic. He struck most of those who saw him as further gone in paralysis than they had been prepared for. Everybody was greatly shocked and the general remark in the lobbies after the painful incident closed was, "Was it worth while?"

THE BOMBAY HOUSING QUESTION.

The distinguished and representative audience which assembled in the lecture hall of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday to hear Mr. Owen Dunn's instructive paper on the above subject, included three ex-Governors of Bombay (Lord Sandhurst, who presided, Lord Reay and Lord Lamington); the other two noblemen who have presided over the Administration of the Western Presidency were, I am sure, present in sympathy. Mr. Dunn's hearers also included several ladies and gentlemen connected with housing schemes at Home, anxious to know what Bombay could teach them, and one of these, Mr. Frederick Litchfield, Secretary of Co-partnership Tenants, Limited, contributed a few practical remarks to a quite exhaustive discussion. Professor W. J. Simpson, who will be remembered in India as a former Health Officer in Calcutta, congratulated Mr. Dunn on the splendid work already accomplished by the Bombay Improvement Trust, but gave your city a bad name for its insalubrious dwellings. He would, he said, never forget the painful impression produced on his mind by the housing conditions which he saw when visiting the plague-stricken quarters of Bombay in 1897. Until then he had thought that some of the quarters in the Native portions of Calcutta were the worst possible and that only sweeping them away and a stringent Building Act would be of any use to regenerate the city and keep it healthy. For these reasons he had for eight years advocated a town-planning scheme and a Building Act, the latter of which was finally adopted. But he could confidently say that there was nothing in Calcutta comparable with the dark overcrowded and foul tenements in Bombay. He had seen many cities since then and he always visited their slums, but the only one he could compare with Bombay was Hongkong and it was from Hongkong that Bombay was inflected by plague. Professor Simpson went on to say, that he was in Bombay 3½ years' ago and went over the new chawls erected by the Trust and was very pleased with the result. He, however, learnt from Dr. Turner that neither he nor any other medical officer was on the Trust or had anything to do with the plans. Housing was essentially a health question, and if success was to be attained in healthy housing and healthy town planning, there must be associated with the architect and the engineer the medical officer. Professor Simpson seemed to think that the provision of accommodation for 15,000 persons is not much to boast of considering the enormous population. To house only 100,000 it would take at the same rate nearly 80 years. I might perhaps remark in passing that the number of persons provided for by the London County Council with all its great resources is only about double that of the Bombay figure. Lord Reay in the course of a very interesting speech suggested the possibility of sites for housing being found some distance from the city—a point, as Mr. Dunn explained in his reply, has not been lost sight of Sir Frederick Lely, looking none the worse for his arduous political campaign, and Sir Steyning Edgerley also spoke. Lord Sandhurst mentioned the interesting fact that it was exactly ten years ago that very day since he gave up the Governorship of Bombay. His graceful tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Jackson was much appreciated by the Bombay Civilians present.

THE INDIAN STUDENTS.

I was glad to see the other day in the "Scotsman" that the eminent Professor of Physiology in Edinburgh University has had a good word to say for the Indian student who in these days, I fear, gets more kicks than halfpence. Professor Schafer says that not once during the whole of the forty years in which he has been engaged on the work of teaching has he found the Indian student other than grateful and appreciative of the good that he has received here. This tribute was paid on the occasion of the inaugural meeting of the Edinburgh Section of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology, the operations of which will be watched by all who have the interests of India at heart. The heads of the University were represented not not only by the Principal (Sir William Turner) himself but by Sir Alexander Simpson, Professor Harvey Little John, Professor Arthur Robinson, Sir Halliday Croom, Professor Hunter Stewart and the President of the Scottish Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Bangara. Secretary *pro tem*, read a statement in which he briefly traced the history of the origin and progress of the Guild, and pointed out how the idea of the organisation originally took root in the minds of a few Indian students at Leeds; how it was communicated to all Indians resident in different educational centres in Great Britain; how subsequently, under the guidance and active help of Professor Smithells (the Dean of the Faculty of Science of the University of Leeds), the idea became a reality at the Convention of the Indian Students at Leeds last December; and how, finally, under the auspices of the central organisation, various sectional organisations (including Edinburgh, with Professor Schafer at its head) representing various professions were started. Judging from the enthusiasm with which the movement has been taken up in Modern Athens the Edinburgh promises to be very successful.

LORD CURZON AND THE GLASGOW STUDENTS.

Ne me ne impune lacessit is the proud motto of the Knights of the Thistle and with a necessary verbal alterations the same defiant words are being uttered by every student in Glasgow to-day. The cause of this affirmation is as you have heard Lord Curzon who, as the students think, has treated them in a manner unworthy of a Lord Rector. They stood one postponement of the installation ceremony; indeed they rather welcomed the opportunity of putting the ceremony off until after the General Election, but they have risen as one man or rather as one man and one woman against the slight of a second alteration of the date. Lord Curzon's excuse is that owing to the political crisis it would be inconvenient to him to be in Glasgow on the 25th of February, but the students do not consider this a valid reason, in fact they make fun of it. At the crowded indignation meeting held two days ago, one of the speakers had the audacity to say that Lord Curzon's action resembled "Chantecler." If he gave up two days to visiting Glasgow dire consequences might ensue. The sun might set on the British Empire never to rise again. Another orator, in urging that the students should deal with the matter in a dignified manner, implored them not to bring themselves down to the level of the Lord Rector. A section of the meeting was for calling upon Lord Curzon to resign. While there will be general sympathy with the students on their disappointment, some things were said on Wednesday which had better not have been spoken. The implication that Lord Curzon would not have behaved in the same way to Oxford or Cambridge is, I think, quite unjustified. Lord Curzon is no respecter of persons or universities.

OLLA PODRIDA.

General surprise is expressed at the amount of Earl Percy's fortune, £212,617—considering that his grandfather, the immediate predecessor of the present duke, was credited with only £76,892 when he died. If the explanation be what it seems, Mr. Lloyd-George must be chuckling.

A great deal of interest has been aroused by the seemingly authorised report that Lord Pirrie has purchased all the undertakings and businesses controlled by the late Sir Alfred Jones. Lord Pirrie, to his other numerous avocations, adds that of the Chairmanship of the African Steamship Company, and he was for quite a long time intimately associated with the late Sir Alfred Jones.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to ask your readers to help me in the Fresh Air Fund, which exists for the purpose of giving the children, from the worst slums of the great cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, holidays in the country. Last year as the result of special appeals in my own newspapers and periodicals, and of kindly assistance given to the F. A. F. by Editors and owners of other papers in placing such an appeal as this before their readers, the F. A. F. was enabled to send no fewer than two hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred waifs away from the slums of our big towns and cities for a day's pure air and sunshine in the country, where these needy little guests were given two good meals and plenty of healthy and stimulating amusement.

The worst and most neglected cases—four thousand and fifty in number—were treated in a special division and were despatched to holiday homes and taken care of for a whole fortnight; and I cannot easily over-emphasise the importance of this departure of the Fresh Air Fund.

A unique feature of the Fresh Air Fund is that no charge whatever is made for expenses in connection with it. There are no salaries of officials, no rent has to be paid, none of the thousand and one expenses, such as printer's bills and postage stamps which eat up so large a proportion of the revenue of most charities, is charged against the amount subscribed to the Fresh Air Fund. The journals with which I am connected defray the whole of these costs, and every penny received goes intact to the benefit of the poorest of poor children. Thus if any body sends us the sum of nine pence, he or she can be absolutely certain, one little one, will be rescued for a day at least, from the gloomy and grimy surroundings in which he ordinarily lives and moves, while a remittance of ten shillings ensures that a sick or half starved mite will have a whole fortnight's holiday, attendance, relief and change. There is something peculiarly sad and poignant about the plight of the unwanted and the unloved child of the slums, and I feel instinctively that I have but to summon up the image of its natural loneliness and unhappiness to make the hearts of your readers—who may have lost a little one, or have bright and healthy children of their own—beat very tenderly and generously in regard to the Fresh Air Fund. I remember, for instance, one of my workers telling me, how one day she visited an unsavoury district in the East End of London, taking with her a present for a little girl who had no parents and seemed to have no friends but lived on sufference with some relative, picking up a precarious meal where and how she could.

Before handing over the present (it was a dress) she chanced to say to the little one quite at random: "Now, Madge, here is the gift I promised you, but tell me first what you would like best." The little one looked wistfully at her for a moment and then said very softly and very shyly: "I would like to sit on your knee for a minute and pretend that I was your little girl."

And there are practically 300,000 Madges in our slums to-day, waiting in much the same plight, with the same pathetic wistfulness and eagerness, for men and women they do not know to help the Fresh Air Fund secure them a day's sympathy and respite. I do therefore beg your readers to help the Fresh Air Fund with a subscription now and at once; and further to interest their own children in so humane and satisfying a social service to others and persuade them also to become little Fresh Air Fund Missionaries. The address of the Honorary Secretary of the Fresh Air Fund is 23, St. Bride Street, London, E. C.—Yours, etc.,

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

23, St. Bride Street, London, E. C.

At the Oratory Brompton, on Feb 15, the wedding took place of Mr. William Patrick Byrne, C. B., Assistant Under-Secretary, Home Department, son of the late Mr. John Byrne, of Whithington, Manchester, and Mrs. Wybrow Robertson widow of the late Mr. William Wybrow Robertson, formerly of the Indian Civil Service. Canon Fanning, of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, Father Kerr, of the Oratory, and the Rev. J. Burke officiated. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Barry Robertson, wore a costume of grey crepe de chine and a large grey straw hat adorned with grey ostrich feathers, and carried a bouquet of pale pink carnations. Mr. Peter Fyrne, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The reception was afterwards held at 3 Courtfield Garden, South Kensington, and later Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Byrne left for the Riviera, where they will spend their honeymoon.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

A POLICY OF RETREAT.

Statement by Mr. Churchill.

OPPOSITION TO THE RAILWAY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 4.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place on Somaliland. Mr. Churchill assured the House that the forces at Colonel Sir W. Manning's disposal were adequate for any movement he might be compelled to make. The situation arising from the mistaken policy of extending our responsibility into the interior was most unsatisfactory. He deprecated spending money on a railway while there were other railways on the East Coast, which were so much better worth building. If the money squandered in Somaliland had been spent on Uganda and East Africa, the latter's output of ores, rubber and cotton would have been greatly increased. The Government, said Mr. Churchill, were endeavouring to limit the cost, strengthen the situation and limit the area of our responsibility. He hoped that Sir W. Manning would have fullest freedom of action.

THE NATIONAL FINANCE.

Unionist Intentions.

THE NEW BUDGET.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Lansdowne undertook to facilitate Bills dealing with borrowing powers and the redemption of the War Loan, but he would call attention to the delay of Government in submitting proposals for raising revenue for the current year.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Questioned in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said the Budget would be introduced immediately the Lords' vato resolutions had been passed by the House of Commons. He reiterated that the Government would resign unless they were in a position to secure the passage of the resolutions into law.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Considerable Increase.

GOOD STATE OF RECRUITING.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Army Estimates amount to £27,760,000, an increase of £325,000 due to successful filling of the ranks of the Territorials. The establishment of Regulars has been increased by a thousand and recruits are in excess of the requirements. A memorandum accompanying the estimates dwells on the reorganisation of the Cavalry, points out the great progress made with the Officers Training Corps and details measures for rapid mobilisation and the supply of horses. Two large dirigible balloons will be available in the near future for army use. An additional £100,000 has been provided for manœuvres.

UNIVERSITY SCHEME FOR CHINA.

England's Superior Position.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A meeting has been held in the Senate House at Cambridge on behalf of the University for China. The Vice-Chancellor warmly supported the scheme. Sir B. Satow outlined the Scheme. He said he trusted that the conflict between China and the Powers in 1900 would be the last. The teaching which lay at root of the superior position of England was most valuable compensation which could be offered to the Chinese for the loss they suffered in 1900.

THE GREEK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Greek Chamber by 150 votes against agreed to convoke the National Assem- the 14th September to revise the con- tion.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

Action Deferred for the Union.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said it had been decided to postpone consideration of the question of identured Indian labourers in Natal until the establishment of the Union of South Africa.

THE NEW INDIAN TAXES.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The cigarette manufactures have sent a communication to Lord Morley urging him to substitute a gradual rise for the huge unexpected increase in the Indian duty.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Third Test Match.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Johannesburg telegrams state that in the Third Test Match, England made 221 for seven wickets, then winning the match by seven wickets. Hobbs made 93 not out.

INDIA AND TIBET.

No Change in Relations.

VARIOUS RUMOURS ABOUT LHASSA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Sir Edward Grey said there was no reason to suppose that the relations between India and Tibet would be affected by the change in the Tibetan administration. The general policy of Government would be strictly to observe the treaty obligations and to require similar observance by the parties concerned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 4.

The date of the Dalai Lama's arrival in Calcutta is still uncertain as he may remain sometime in Darjeeling to recover from the fatigue of his flight from Lhassa.

The *Pioneer's* Special Correspondent writes: —Information is very scanty with regard to the existing state of affairs. According to one account, which seems more trustworthy, certain minor officials have been definitely entrusted for the time being with the functions of Shapes though no information is forthcoming as to the precise extent and nature of their powers. Another account however denies the delegation of any officials' powers to any representatives of the Dalai Lama in Lhassa and asserts that the flight was too hurried to admit of any such precaution. The Tashi Lama remains at Shigatse in Tashilumpo and little or nothing appears to be known with regard to his attitude or further movements. Some further information which appears to be undoubtedly authentic may now be given with regard to first origins of odium incurred by the Chinese soldiery. It appears that some two years ago the Lamas of Changting Monastery in the Khan province were molested by Chinese officials and this molestation would seem to have been the starting point from which a number of subsequent troubles arose. In the course of time some fifteen or eighteen monasteries were destroyed involving the death of many monks. By degrees the Chinese troops responsible for these outrages would appear to have moved closer and closer to Lhassa. The Tibettans were determined to prevent at all costs a repetition in the capital itself of such outrages as had taken place outside. On the arrival of the Dalai Lama in Lhassa an agreement was arrived at between his Government and the Chinese Amban with regard to the admission of a maximum of 1,000 Chinese troops to restore order in the Eastern province. It is asserted that £2,200 infantry and 50 mounted infantry entered Lhassa suddenly just before sunset and when the Lhassa population turned out in curiosity to see them they fired at once without provocation on the population.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Growing Sympathy.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

LONDON, MARCH 4.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his Consort have left Tsarkoeselo. The Tsar and Tsaritsa bade them farewell at the station. A semi-official communique issued in St. Petersburg, emphasises sympathy with Bulgarian development and the necessity for the consolidation of Russo-Bulgarian relations to maintian peace in the Balkans.

VISIT OF THE KING OF SERVIA.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The King of Servia will visit St. Petersburg on the 22nd March.

THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS DISASTER.

Car Extricated with Ten Persons Alive.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A car has been extricated from the debris of the avalanche in the Cascade Mountains with ten persons alive.

LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.

Barbarities on a Negro.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A telegram from Dallas in Texas states that fifty men in a Court-house overpowered officers and tore from the dock a negro charged with assaulting a girl. They hurled him down from the second storey window. His neck was broken, but the crowd of thousands hanged the body and marched in procession with it to the Town Hall.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S MILLIONS.

To be Devoted to Philanthrophy.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Rockefeller, Junior, is retiting from the directorates of the Steel Trust and the Standard Oil Company to organise the Rockefeller philanthropic foundation.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Lincolnshire Handicap.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The latest betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap is as follows :—

9 to 1 against Kakadu
100 to 9 against Desmond's Pride
100 to 7 against Ednam, Mustapha and Fiscal War.
100 to 6 against Cinderello and Delirium
20 to 1 against Perseus III, Hymettus and Norman III.
25 to 1 against Temnos
100 to 3 against Rathlea.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Betting on the Grand National is :—

10 to 1 against Cackler and Judas.
100 to 8 against Glenside.
100 to 7 against Carsey, Jerrym and Round Dance.
20 to 1 against Atrato.
25 to 1 against Albuera, The Lurcher and Moonstruck.
40 to 1 against Bushido.

THE LATE KING LEOPOLD'S FORTUNE.

Negroes' Blood Money.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Brussel's telegrams state that in the Chamber, Socialists and Liberals demanded information regarding the late King Leopold's fortune. They said King Leopold had deceived the Government to the extent of a million sterling. If the Congo bonds had been illegally acquired and secreted they should revert to the Congo on behalf of the negroes whose blood tainted King Leopold's hoards.

Minister M. Renkin admitted that Government had been deceived in this matter.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Betting on the University boat race is 6 to 4 on Oxford.

THE RAJENDRAPUR DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 4.

The Rajendrapur running train dacoity case was resumed to-day before Mr. Stinton, Special Magistrate, Dacca. Krishna Lal, now railway Police Sub-inspector of Mymensing station, has only been examined. He said he received information at about 1 a. m. on the 11th October about the occurrence at Rajendrapur. He was ordered to examine the passengers. The train arrived late that night by two hours. He found blood in the first and third compartments of a third class carriage; there was no passenger in it. He enquired into the matter up to the 15th October. On the 18th October he discovered two bags containing money in a pit near Rajendrapur station. The case is proceeding.

DACCA, MARCH 4.

The second witness called in the Rajandrapur train dacoity was Murad Chowkidar who said he got one bag of the money in water. He could not lift it as it was heavy. It was carried to the station by him. Dip Ghand, Chowkidar, another witness, deposed that in Aswin he went to Rajendrapur. After searching the water he discovered a heavy bag containing money. He carried it to the Station. The next witness called was Bhuban Ganguly, Sub-Inspector. He said he knew the accused. Witness was at Nabinagar thana. He deputed a constable named Hasanta Dey who arrested the accused. Accused gave his name as Jitendra Chakravarti. Witness searched various places for him. While the accused was arrested on 23rd January a letter was addressed to Jitendra Chakravarty by Abhoy Chakravarty. A sacred thread and some patterns of winter cloths were found with him. Haridas Bose who took over the investigation from Hubits Sub-Inspector Kristo Lal, said he went to Rajendrapur on 16th October. He submitted the charge-sheet. He examined Jagat Chaudhury, Jogesh Benerji, Dwijendra Abani, and some others. Jogesh was examined twice as the papers were lost. Witness ascertained the name of accused as Surendra Chakravarti from Abani and Dwijendra. He also ascertained his father's name. After two more witnesses were examined the Court rose for the day.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSEMAN.

Claim against the Rangoon Municipality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

In the Chief Court a claim has been filed by Henry Habinicht against the Rangoon Municipal Committee for the recovery of Rs. 5,504 being damages sustained while riding on Park Road at the 1st of November. His horse fell into a hole caused by the part of the road giving way and he was thrown violently on his head sustaining concussion of the brain, severe shock and bruises to himself and the animal. For the days he was in bed he claims Rs. 5,000 and the balance for the veterinary surgeon's fees, etc. The plaintiff alleges that the road has lately been opened by the defendants who had failed to restore it to a state of safety for the public. The defendants deny the road was in a dangerous condition and that they had failed to take proper precautions to warn the public and also denied that the accident is due to any malfeasance on their part or on the part of their servants.

THE BURMA KEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 4.

The Keddah case against J. S. Briscoe Birch, Dr. M. C. Gupta and M. S. Mukerjee has reached the forty-second day of the trial. There are still ten or twelve witnesses left to be examined for the prosecution which is likely to conclude next week. Most probably, intimated Counsel for the accused to the Court, he would not call evidence for the defence for which three hundred witnesses have been summoned. Yesterday three witnesses were examined who stated they and two others were paid Rs. 5 each by S. C. Cupta and N. C. Gupta, nephew and brother, respectively of the second accused to give evidence in favour of the defence.

RANGOON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Representation in the New Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 4.

At the annual meeting of the Rangoon Trades Association yesterday, the address of the President Mr. J. McGeachin, dwelt on the several subjects of the Pasteur Institute, the Memorial for a High Court to the Secretary of State, which had received, the warm support of the Association and the Indian Councils Act. In regard to the last the decision of the Council against the exclusion of the Association from the privilege of nemination to the local Legislative Council had been in vain. It was a matter of sincere regret that the Lieutenant Governor has not insisted on the trading interest receiving their due representation. The Madras Association with a smaller membership than Rangoon elected a representative. The Association would not rest until it had obtained this concession from Government.

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana and Gymnasium was held yesterday in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay. Lady Muir-Mackenzie presided and there were a large number of ladies of all communities present.

THE COMMITTEE.

The proceedings opened with the appointment of Mrs. Vakil, Mrs. Unwalla and Miss Mangaldas as scrutineers to count the voting papers. It was announced that the largest number of votes were recorded for the present Committee, which was consequently declared duly elected.

PROGRESS OF THE GYMKHANA.

Lady Jehangir then read the annual report, from which the following are extracts :

The Committee have much pleasure in presenting the second annual report of the Gymkhana which shows greater improvement and prosperity enjoyed by the Gymkhana as compared with the previous year. The financial position of the Gymkhana can be judged at a glance from an audited statement of accounts submitted by the Honorary Treasurer and appended hereto. The Committee held 15 meetings since the last annual general meeting. On the requisition of a large number of members an address was presented to Lady Muir-Mackenzie for the great honour conferred on her husband by the King-Emperor. The presentation took place on the 15th day of April at the Gymkhana and the address was read by Lady Chandavarkar, one of the Vice-Presidents. Lady Muir-Mackenzie thanked the members in suitable terms and wished the Gymkhana every prosperity. Lady Jehangir gave an "At Home" to the members of the Gymkhana to meet Miss Clarke when all the members were presented to her. A mixed Bridge Tournament was held at whichf our prizes were awarded to the winners, two of which were given by Lady Jehangir. A Badminton Tournament was also held amongst the members. The winners were Dilshad Begum and Miss Rati Khambatta. Bai Khanambai kindly paid for the prizes which were presented to the winners by Her Excellency Lady Minto. An address was presented to Lady Minto when she lately visited the Gymkhana. It was read by Lady Jehangir. Her Excellency mixed freely with all the members and while conveying her thanks for the presentation stated that she was highly pleased with all the arrangements in the Gymkhana and hoped that the Gymkhana would continue to enjoy the same success. Photographs of different groups were taken on the occasion. Her Excellency conveyed her wish to have a copy of each group. A sad spell was cast over the Gymkhana by the lamentable death of its President, Miss Clarke, which took place very soon after her unanimous election to the Presidential Chair and came as a great shock to all who had the privilege of knowing her intimately. At the request of over 50 members a special general meeting was held on the 6th of April in the Khanambai Pavilion when a resolution was passed expressing heart-felt sympathy with His Excellency Sir George Clarke. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to His Excellency to which he replied as follows:—"I am very grateful to the Members of the Princess Maria Victoria Gymkhana for their kind sympathy in my deep affliction and for their touching expressions of regard for my dear daughter. It was her earnest desire to help the Gymkhana in which she took the greatest interest, and I am glad to know that the members so fully understood her feelings towards them and her eagerness to be their true friend. She has been taken away before her work could be accomplished and her many plans for doing good could be realized. My losses are irreparable and my only consolation is the warm sympathy of all classes and communities which has been given in rich abundance and "which I shall never forget." Mrs. Bomanji D. Petit proposed that a subscription be raised from the members for a portrait in oil of Miss Clarke to be hung up in the pavilion when ready. A subscription was raised accordingly and the portrait is already done by Mr. Oliviera, an artist of repute, under the personal supervision of Miss May and of Miss Clarke's friends. It has already been received in Bombay and will be hung up in the ordinary course as soon as it is framed. At the end of the above meeting a parcel of books was kindly presented to the Gymkhana, by an anonymous member in memory of the late Miss Clarke. A general wish of the members was conveyed to the Committee by Lady Pherozeshah Mehta that an entertainment should be given to Lady Jehangir before her departure for England in recognition of her unfailing attention and whole-hearted devotion to the affairs of the Gymkhana but Lady Jehangir, whilst thanking the members most sincerely for their kindness, expressed her strong desire not to accept it. The Committee has great pleasure in reporting an increase of 150 members since the date of the last annual general meeting against which 13 have resigned mostly for leaving India. Lady Tata, Miss F. Petit, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Heaton and Mrs. Sheppard resigned from the Committee, and their places were filled up by Mrs. F.S. Taleyarkhan, Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mrs. Swann, Mrs. Haigh and Mrs. Stanley Reed. Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda kindly gave a donation of Rs. 2,500 and has become a life member of the Gymkhana. Their Highnesses the two Maharanes of Scindia and Rajpipla and Her Highness the Begum of Janjira have also become life members. The Committee mark with pleasure an increase in the daily attendance of Mahomedan members. The admission of children of members one day in the week for the purpose of playing on the grounds has proved a great attraction.

At the request of several members the children's day was changed from Friday to Saturday to enable children attending school also to attend. The Secretaries arranged for a Band to play twice a week during the season and they have now much pleasure in announcing that they have been able to make similar arrangements for this year. A performance by a conjurer in aid of the Band Fund was arranged by Lady Jehangier at which members' children were also admitted. The net proceeds amounting to Rs. 87 were added to the Band Fund. The Honorary Secretaries are very thankful to the members for the consideration always shown to them by the members and for the way and spirit in which the members have accepted the decisions of the Secretaries. Since the last annual general meeting a Sub-Committee consisting of Mrs. Dimmock, Lady Tata and Mr. Kanga was appointed to consider and discuss certain alterations and additions to the rules and by-laws. In pursuance of the report of the Sub-Committees the rules and by-laws were amended. The Committee have recently opened a Gymnastic class in the Gymkhana pavilion, and a Sub-Committee is appointed to consider the ways and means of opening a Regular School for Physical Culture and to enquire (inter alia) how many school-children will take advantage of it. The continued unparalleled success of the Gymkhana argues the desirability of such an Institution in Bombay. It is socially a large success, and a great and powerful means of intercommunal intercourse."

Mrs. P. Kanga then read the accounts.

On the motion of Miss Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mrs. Laud, the report and accounts were adopted.

On the motion of Mrs. Ranade, seconded by Miss Zinoolabadinshah, Messrs. Batliboi and Co. were re-appointed auditors for the current year.

Lady Muir-Mackenzie proposed and Lady Jehangir seconded that "after Rule 50 the following may be added. Rule 50A. 'A member of the Committee, if she fails to attend 3 Meetings of the Committee consecutive without giving any reasons for her absence.'"

The motion was carried.

Mrs. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy then moved and Mrs. Sircor seconded that the figure "500" be substituted for the figure "400" in Rule 5.

The motion was carried.

NEW MEMBERS.

Lady Muir-Mackenzie moved that of the one hundred new members to be elected, forty should be Parsis, twenty Hindus, twenty Mahomedans and twenty Europeans.

Lady Jehangir seconded the motion.

Mrs. Rao moved an amendment that of the 100 new members 20 should be Parsis and the rest of he number should be equally divided among Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans.

Miss Cursetji seconded the amendment.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost by a large majority.

The original motion was then put to the vote and carried.

LADY MUIR-MACKENZIE.

Lady Muir-Mackenzie then addressed the meeting. She said :—

I am sure you will all agree with me in thinking the report our Committee is in every way satisfactory. Our financial position is eminently sound and we must tender our best thanks to Mrs. Pestonjee Kanga our kind Honorary Treasurer for her lucid able statement of accounts. The amount of donations received in 1909 is our Rs 21,000 and we cannot but feel grateful to the donors. I must especially mention Her Highness the Maharani of Bareda's generous donation of Rs. 2,500. It is pleasant too to note that she, as well as their Highnesses the Maharanees of Scindia and Rajpipla, and Her Highness the Begum of Janjira have become life members. You will have noted on reading the new list of members that we have about sixty Mahomedan Members. This increase is very satisfactory and the Mahomedan members seem to throughly enjoy the life of the Gymkhana. I wish we could record a corresponding increase among the Hindu members. We must hope as three years ago on more Hindu and Mahomedan members will join us. I am glad too to not that we have a number of new English members. Badminton, the most popular amusement has been greatly facilitated by the building of the handsome new Badminton room. This addition we owe in a great part to the effort of Lady Jehangir. Other attractions are bridge and musics. I am sure you will all agree with me in conveying our best thanks to Mrs. Haigh and other ladies who have contributed to our enjoyment at the fortnightly musical afternoons. There have been some changes in the Gymkhana during the past year. We have to deplore the sad death of our President Miss Violet Clarke. The members one and all felt that in losing her the Gymkhana lost a true and valuable friend. It will be a solace to have her beautiful portrait hanging on these walls.

We have too to regret the retirement of Miss Cursetjes from the post of Secretary. Ever in forefront of all the Feminist movement in Bombay it must be a real satisfaction to her to think she has helped to make this Gymkhana such a success. Let me, in the name of all the members, tender our most appreciative thanks. How am I to find words in which to thank the presiding genius the guardian angel of this Gymkhana? Lady Jehangir's enthusiasm for the well being and happiness of all the different communities has been most touching. The never lets even her private anxieties, or duties interfere with her devotion to our interests here. We can never hope to thank her adequately for all the energy, sympathy and tact she has employed on our behalf. I should like also to thank all the members of the Committee, the Honorary Solicitor, and all others who have so ably helped us in our work of making this institution pleasant and profitable.

From the first I have been greatly interested in the work done by women in Bombay, whether it was social, medical or educational. Even during the past four years I have noted that added life and enthusiasms has come into women's life in this City. Undoubtedly an impetus was given to every department of women's work by the Jubilee Celebration of the Stri Bodh newspaper. "It was," Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said in her speech at the time "the celebration of the Rehaissance of Indian Womanhood." This Renaissance, this coming of new life, broke down world old barriers, widened the horizon of women and made possible the existence of such a place as this Gymkhana.

I trust that every passing year will bring on over widening and more beautiful life to the women of this City. I shall also not be here, but though far away I shall not cease to take an interest in Bombay and I hope to keep in touch with my friends here, and sometimes to write articles for your newspapers. Then some of you will come to England, and I may revisit India. But alas! all farewells are sad and it grieves me to think that this is the last time I shall have the great pleasure of presiding at the General Meeting of the Princess Mary Gymkhana. I must one more wish it every good fortune, and thank all the members for the great courtesy, love and friendship with which they have always treated me. (Applause).

On the motion of Miss Cursetji, seconded by Lady Jehangir, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lady Muir-Mackenzie.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE STRANDING OF THE "LUNKA."

Mr. Teare Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 4.

The following orders have been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Rangoon, by the Local Government in connection with the finding of the especial Court of Enquiry which was held to ascertain the circumstances of the grounding of the s. s. "Lunka" at the Hastings Shoal on the 21st December last whilst in pilotage charge of F. W. Teare. The Court have found that the grounding of the s. s. "Lunka" on the morning of the 21st December was due to accident only, but the accident which in the evening of the same day when the vessel was being brought up the second time was due to an error of judgment on the part of the pilot in thinking that he was higher up the river than he actually was. The Lieutenant-Governor has carefully considered the finding of the Court and it was opinion that while the accident in the morning was due to merely an error of judgment the accident in the evening cannot be so lightly passed over. In the evening the "Lunka" was not obstructed by any cargo boats and the pilot had ample time and room to place the vessel in a proper position and to enter a track channel. The fact that he stranded the vessel again before she had proceeded more than 1,700 feet from the lower Hastings buoy in the Lieut. Governor's opinion can only be taken to show that Mr. Teare was incompetent to pilot a vessel of the draught of the "Lunka" after dark. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directs that Mr. Teare's license shall be reduced from the third to the fourth grade for a period of six months with effect from the date on which the orders are conveyed to him. The misleading character of the lights at the entrance of the Rangoon harbour is being brought to the notice of the Port Commissioners.

INDIAN MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

The following are the returns for the last month : Balaghat 2,950 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 1,317 ozs. of gold and 4,919 tons of tailings, cyanided, 242 ozs., making a total yield of 1,559 ozs., compared with 1,661 ozs. in January and 2,801 ozs. in December.

Nundydroog.—7,500 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 6,677 ozs. of gold and 6,480 tons of tailings, cyanided, 634 ozs., making a total yield of 7,311 ozs., compared with 7,294 ozs. in January and 9,328 ozs. in December.

Champion reef.—14,883 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 7,801 ozs. of gold and 19,462 tons of tailings, cyanided, 2,024 ozs. a total yield of 9,025 ozs. compared with 9,523 ozs. in January and 9,548 ozs. in December.

Mysore.—18,759 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 16,121 ozs. of gold and 15,308 tons of tailings, cyanided, 2,247 ozs., making a total yield of 18,369 ozs. compared with 19,107 ozs. in January and 19058 ozs. December.

Oregum.—10,848 tons of ore, crushed, yielded 6,930 ozs. of gold, 9,995 tons of tailings, cyanided, 1,066 ozs., making a total yield of 7,996 ozs. compared with 7,603 ozs. in January and 12,535 ozs. in December.

MADRAS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Maharaja of Bobbili's Likely Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

It is stated that an announcement may be expected of the appointment of the Maharaja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E. as the first Indian Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

SILVER TAX EMPHATICALLY CONDEMNED.

RUINING THE CHINA TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The Legislative Council met this morning at 11 o'clock, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding.

The Select Committee's report on the Museum Bill, the Central Provinces Courts Bill and the Electricity Bill were presented. Mr. Miller made a brief speech with regard to the latter. The Stamp Bill was then dealt with. Mr. Suba Rao criticised the Bill and urged that it be postponed to enable the public to fully consider its provisions. Mr. Armstrong said that the Bill has been greatly improved, but nothing has been done to meet the grievances of the exchange broker. He gave instances how they have been hard hit and asked for revision of the schedule. Mr. Graham also spoke on behalf of the Calcutta commercial community and protested against the enhanced duty on stamp transfers. Mr. Meston briefly defended the section of the Government of India and said the stamp duty was always high up in India than in England although Mr. Lloyd-George had appreciably reduced it. The Bill was passed Mr. Subba Rao withdrawing his amendments.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented the Select Committee's report on the Court Fees Bill, in the discussion of which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Messrs. B. N. Bose, Meston, Dadabhoy, Hague, Huda, Raja of Dighapatia and the Maharaja of Burdwan took part. The Bill was passed with the following amendment :—"That after clause 2 of the Bill the following be added :—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any probate, letters of administration or succession certificate in respect of which the fee payable under the law for the time being in force has been, paid prior to the commencement of this Act but which have not been issued. Some of the members strongly supported the death duties and described the Bill as popular.

The consideration of the Tariff Bill then commenced.

MR. GOKHALE'S ATTACK.

Mr. Gokhale made a long speech on the Tariff Bill. He said :—My Lord, before the Council proceeds to a consideration of the several amendments, of which notice has been given, I would like to make a few observations on the general financial situation, which in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has necessitated the imposition of the fresh taxation. Hitherto fresh taxation has been associated in our minds with war or famine, or a sudden increase in military charges or a falling exchange. This is the first time, so far as I am aware, when it is proposed to levy additional taxation in a normal year, free from any disturbing factors. The Finance Minister has told us that opium and East Bengal are responsible for the new budgets, sought to be imposed upon the country. He expects the opium revenue for next year to fall short of the amount realised during the current year by £872,000, or about a crore and thirty lakhs, and he is called upon in addition to find an extra quarter of a million or thirty-eight lakhs to relieve the embarrassment of the Government of East Bengal and Assam. In the Finance Minister's opinion, therefore, the principal share of the responsibility for the present difficulty, falls on opium. Now, my Lord, I think it is necessary to protest against this view. Even assuming that the estimate of opium revenue for next year is not an underestimate, we still find that the net receipts budgetted for under opium are 3 1-2 millions sterling, which was precisely the amount of the net opium revenue realised in 1907-8, when there was no deficit and when the policy of gradually extinguishing the opium revenue in ten years was laid down. In announcing that policy his honour, Sir Edward Baker, who was then Finance Minister, expressed himself as follows:—"Twenty years ago or even less, the prospect of losing a revenue of five and a half crores a year would have been a cause of very grave anxiety. Even now the whole or a great part of the revenue should be struck off at a blow. The dislocation of our finances would be serious, and might necessitate recourse to an increase of taxation but, if as we have a clear right to expect, the transition is effected with a due regard to our convenience and spread over a suitable term of years, the consequences may be faced if not with equanimity, at least without apprehension." And again the point which I wish to emphasise at present is that there is no need for despondency, and that if all goes well there is nothing worse to fear than the absorption for a few years of the means of affording further relief to the taxpayer, and of incurred useful expenditure for the development of the country. Sir Edward Baker was thus prepared three years ago to face the loss of a tenth part of the opium revenue of 1907-8, every year without having resource to extra taxation, if the circumstances of the country continued normal, and the Government should have been prepared to-day to part with three-tenths of three and a half millions, that is about a million sterling. Instead, however, the net opium revenue being only 2½ millions sterling, the Hon'ble Member has actually budgetted for 3½ millions, and yet he throws on opium the main responsibility for his additional taxation. No, my Lord, if fresh taxation has really become necessary which I for one venture to doubt, we must look for explanation deeper. It is true that East Bengal is now to have 88 lakhs a year more from the Imperial Government, which means that the Partition of Bengal is now going to affect the whole country materially, as it has already done politically, but as our normal growth of revenue is about a crore and twenty lakhs, as once estimated by Sir Edward Baker, it is clear that the increased allotment to Eastern Bengal and Assam need not by itself have led to extra taxation. To understand what has really brought about a deterioration in the financial position of the country, we must go back to the year 1907-08, and compare the figures of revenue and expenditure for that year with those in the Budget proposal for next year, taking both receipts and charges net, as given in the statements. That is the best thing to do for purposes of

A REAL COMPARISION.

I find that the total net receipts under the major revenue heads for next year are estimated at 3 millions sterling more than for 1907-8, the opium receipts being the same for both years, namely 3½ millions. I also find that as against this increase of three millions, there is a deterioration under Railways of over a million in increase of no less than 1·91 millions under net charges of Civil Departments, nearly half a million under Millitary Services, and over half a million under interest, telegraphs, mint and other heads. To my mind, therefore, it is clear that the main responsibility for our present difficulties rests on the shoulders of the Civil Departments and the Railway Board. My Lord, I cannot help saying that an increase of nearly 2 millions sterling in the net charges of the Civil Departments in three years is a phenomenal increase and needs explanation. I will not say that I am much surprised, for during the last few years, there was hardly even a day, when we did not hear of higher scales of pay being sanctioned for the Superior Officers of some Civil Department or other. The operations of the Railway Board, too, called forth a sharp remonstrance from His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Last year has had the inevitable effect of throwing on the resources of the Government a steadily increasing burden of working expenses. In addition to these two causes, I am of opinion that the prevalence of high prices in the country is bound to affect the exchequer in two ways. First, the Government as the largest purchaser in the country has to pay more for its purchases, and secondly, the pressure of high prices on the resources of the people tends to diminish the revenue contributed by them to the Government under several heads. I think, my Lord, that all these questions require a careful investigation. I had hoped from the observation made by the Finance Minister in his financial statement last year, that he would not turn to fresh taxation until at least a policy of severe retrenchment had been carried out in all departments. It appears however from the present financial statement that the Hon'ble Member has almost given up the unequal struggle. The forces that make for economy in this country are extremely weak, while those that make for continuous increases in expenditure in different departments are enormously strong, and one of the greatest needs of the country is to devise measures, which will effectively safeguard the interest of economy. My Lord, the proposed enhancements of duty under the Tariff Bill are expected to bring in an extra million sterling or a crore and a half of rupees, half of which will be contributed by tobacco and liquors and the other half by petroleum. Now I strongly hold that there is really no need for this extra taxation. In the first place, if the circumstances of the country continue normal, the estimates for the next year framed by the Hon'ble Member will be found to be too cautious.

MR. MESTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Meston's reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was a lengthy one in the course of which he said :—"I gladly accept the Hon'ble gentleman's challenge and I shall endeavour to show the Council that the extra taxation which the Government proposes is fully justified by the needs of the year and by the ordinary canons of Financial prudence. During the coming year the Hon'ble the Finance Member has shown you that our estimate of Imperial expenditure, according, to the most careful calculations in our power, will be 50 1-4 millions sterling. To meet this we estimate that our ordinary revenue would yield us only 49 1-3 millions. We should thus have to fill up a deficit of close on a million, but we must also in common prudence provide a working balance for the year. The Government of a great country cannot surely be expected to start upon a new year with all its possibilities for surprise and emergencies without a safe margin which is afforded by a revenue surplus. We were, My Lord, to provide roughly 170 lakhs of extra taxation in order to prevent a deficit and to give us a reasonable working balance. We have in the Budget obviously to deal with the administration of the country as a going concern and to find funds for it. As it stands I cannot imagine an edict for the retrenchment of expenditure to the extent of 170 lakhs without a dislocation of business, a waste of power and a sacrifice of effieiency which I am sure this Council would be the first to resent. We must, however, lay aside for some more convenient opportunity, the discussion of any proposals for reducing the cost of Government.

OPIUM POLICY.

The Hon'ble Member then dealt in detail with the criticism on the score of underestimate of revenue, more especially as regards opium. The Hon. Member proceeded to make an important statement as to opium. He said :—My Lord, the figure that we vote for opium was not the results of a timorus and hapahzard calculation. We have had many extraordinary fluctuations in the long history of our opium revenue, but never has the position been more difficult or the future more uncertain than it is to-day. Just look at the factors with which we have to reason. We have the daring speculations of a large and cosmopolitan market in China. We have the obscure mysterious movements of the great central Government of China. We have the constant vagaries and not always disinterested policy of its provincial magistrates. Last of all, we have the strange vagaries of humour, fashion and appetite. It is quite easy to say that the Chinese will pay us Rs. 2,000 or even a higher figure for our dwindling supply of opium. But looking at all factors which I have mentioned is it reasonable to ask us to adopt a figure which is far in excess of anything that during the last two years we have received before the last three months. It is quite probable that the market will continue high, but it is very far from certain. Is it right that we should stake the equilibrium of our Budget, and to that extent the credit of India, on one throw of the dice. I submit to the Council that our duty was to take a figure of studious moderation and that is what we have done, but there is another aspect to the matters. The high prices are only being paid in the belief that India will in time cease its supplies to the China market altogether. If that belief turns out to be justified it is easy to see how sharp will be the fall from the revenue which we now receive from opium to that which will accrue to us when the China market is closed. It is certainly not imprudent on the part of Government to discount that fall. If the receipts from opium in the near future should rise far beyond our expectations as the result of an artificial market, let us treat the excess as a windfall. That is virtually what we have done this year. If the market should happen to yield the extra 90 lakhs which the Hon. Mr. Gokhale hopes, for I trust that the money will not be spent in resuming expenditure which will only increase our difficulties here-

after, will be in the same way reserved for special purposes which we have been unable to provide for in the Budget now before the Council. After dealing with other criticism the Hon. Member concluded :—"Now we may have been over cautious. If we have, and the surplus is larger than we estimate, there is much to do with it. The large schemes of social reforms, of educational advance, of industrial development which we have now on the anvil will demand money and it is Government that will have to find that money. How could your taxation be better employed if and when it ceases to be necessary for the needs of the immediate present. The Budget is a careful one and I believe it is good one. It has certainly not lowered the credit of India in the great markets of the world. for our securities are firm and the first sale of Council Bills since the Budget was published resulted in the disposal of one crore of which no less than 92 lakhs were T. D. at 1-8 premium, a somewhat remarkable result for this time of the year and a token of the confidence felt by the London public."

THE SELECT COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

The reports of the Select Committees on the three Taxation Bills are as follows:—

(1) The Stamps Bill.

(2) Clause 3, (1), has been altered so as to discriminate between stock exchange transactions, and the class of transactions carried through by the bills and exchange brokers. For the former, a graduated scale of duty has been maintained, but the rates have been reduced as the Committee consider that the rates originally proposed might hamper the fair circulation of securities. For the latter class of transaction, a fixed duty of two annas is proposed as the operations are frequently conducted on a narrow margin.

3. Clause 3 (2) has been altered so as to retain the existing rates of duty for bills, or notes of which the amount does not exceed Rs. 600. Small hundies and similar petty transactions will thus be exempted from the enhancement in duty.

4. Clause 3 (3) has been altered so as to distinguish between debentures, which are transferable by delivery, and those which require an endorsement or separate deed of transfer. The latter are left at their present rate of duty as they will be amenable, whenever they change hands to the increased transfer duty under Article 62. Debentures payable to bearer however will be subject to the higher rate originally proposed, as they escape transfer duty. This is on the analogy of the enhanced rate now proposed on securities issued under Section 8 of the Act.

4 (a) A new Clause 3 (4) has been introduced so as to bring the duty on brokers (" notes bought and sold") into line with the enhanced duties on agreements to sell, (Article 5). Some doubt has been expressed whether certain classes of transactions which it was intended to tax under Article 5 could not be passed under Article 43, and it is desirable to prevent the possible evasion of the new duties.

5. The Bill has been published in the "Gazette of India" of the 26th February, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

(b) The Court Fees Bill.—The Committee state " we have no alterations to suggest and recommend that the bill as introduced be passed."

(c) The Tariff Bill is signed by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Messrs. Sinha, Meston, Holmes, Gates, Tedhunter and Graham, who say: " The alteration made in the bill is the retraction in the new schedule of the provisions of the existing Schedule III, as to the method of calculating duty on liquors."

We recommend that the bill be passed.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

The following note of dissent is appended by Messrs. Gokhale, Sir Sassoon David and the Raja of Kurupam :—

" We regret we are unable to sign the report of the Committee, because we are not satisfied that the condition of the finances of the country is such as to necessitate the imposition of fresh taxation. We fear the need for such taxation has arisen owing to the fact that the revenue under several heads has been under-estimated. Notably has this been, we think, the case with the opium revenue. The Hon'ble Finance Member estimates that the average price per chest for next financial year be Rs. 1,750. Those, however, who are well acquainted with the conditions of the opium trade are strongly of opinion that having regard to the circumstances of the Chinese market, Rs. 2,000 per chest will be a safe estimate, the latter figure means an increase of over 90 lakhs in the estimated revenue from opium. In any case we are unable to agree to the proposed enhancement of the duty on silver, as also on petroleum. The increased duty on petroleum will obviously fall on the poorer classes of the country. The increased duty of silver, nearly 17 per cent. will by lowering the price of silver seriously disorganise our trade with China, and will impose an additional burden on the mill industry of the country which is just now passing through a time of great difficulty. The question of the future of silver in this country is a most important question, which we think ought to be considered in all its aspects by a Commission of competent men before any action is taken in regard to it. The present proposal moreover comes at a most inopportune moment, because it really means a blow to the first great industry of the country after agriculture, at a time when it is least able to bear it, and an advantage conferred on its foreign rivals, which they will not be slow to use. We are of opinion that if additional money is necessary, it will be a far less objectionable plan to put an extra import duty on sugar as also an export duty on jute, of which we have a monopoly in the world. A countervailing excise duty may be levied on jute if it is imperative to safeguard the interest of Free Trade."

SIR SASSOON'S DAVID'S SPEECH.

Sir Sassoon David moved an amendment to the Tariff Bill for the abandonment of duty. He said :—" My Lord, my objections to the enhanced duties fall under two heads. In the first place I very strongly object to the policy of leaving duties on silver as if it were a question merely of revenue. The Government are no doubt aware that a heavy duty on silver has been strongly advocated in certain quarters as a part of a currency scheme I do not express any opinion as to the efficiency or otherwise of the scheme at present. All that I wish to point out is that the proposal to levy a special duty on silver conveys to many minds the idea that Government are probably embarking on a new departure in currency matters. Whether this be so or not he effect of such an impression cannot but be far-reaching, and I respectfully submit that if Government are inclined towards a policy of this kind the public are entitled to have a declaration of it in explicit terms instead of leaving it to be inferred from the proposal before us. In the second place, I object to the proposed enhancement of duty as inflicting a serious injury on India's trade with silver-using countries notably our yarn trade with China, and I wish to state here that I associate myself entirely with the protest that has been addressed to your Lordship's Government by the Bombay Mill-owners Association. My Lord, it is well known that the cotton mill industry is passing through a difficult crisis. At any time a proposal to force down the value of silver would be detrimental to the trade with China ; at present it is positively ruinous. The proposed duty has already had effect of forcing down silver and lowering the rate of exchange with China. The selling price of Indian yarn in China will have to be raised with the result that eventually the China market will be almost entirely closed to us. My Lord, I beg Government and I beg this Council to bestow their serious attention on this aspect of the proposal. My Lord, there is a good deal of sympathy expressed for the

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of the country. I most earnestly appeal to your Lordship's Government not to handicap still further a growing industry which has conferred immense benefits on the country, by levying the proposed enhanced duty. My Lord, the currency policy of Government has placed it in an extremely disadvantageous position in respect of our trade with silver-using countries, but the least that it could be said for it is that, though injurious to the interests of one particular trade, it benefited many others. Can this be said of the enhanced duty ? Cotton mills are injured, but neither any other industry nor trade of India can derive the smallest advantage from it. If additional revenue has to be raised, a point on which I venture to differ from the Hon'ble Finance Member, there are several ways of doing it without inflicting hardship on the most important of the modern industries of India. Have we got to raise this revenue expected from enhanced silver duty ? My Lord, for my own part I say most emphatically, No. I say from my experiences of many years in the opium business that in the present circumstances of the market in China the estimated price Rs. 1,750 per chest is too low and that Government is certainly to get at least Rs. 2,000 per chest. At the latter rate the deficit in the Budget will be considerably reduced. In proof of my statements, I invite the Finance Member to put up the whole or half for the year to auction to-day, and I am sure it will be taken up at a price of not less than Rs. 2,000. My Lord, the deficit which the silver and other proposed duties are intended to meet is founded on an understimate. I say with the utmost confidence that the opium revenue next year will be such as to provide for a larger part of the requirements of the Budget. If further provisions were necessary the duties on spirits and tobacco will be more than enough to assure a surplus. Under these circumstances and for the reasons given above, I appeal to your Excellency's Government and this Council to drop the proposal to levy the greatly increased duty on silver. Before concluding, I wish to point out that the exemption of silver imported by Government from the general tariff duty, results in a loss to the general revenue being credited as profits of coinage to gold reserve. I venture to suggest that the duty on Government silver should be credited to the Customs revenue in the same way as private imports."

Mr. Armstrong of Bombay said he agreed with much that Sir Sassoon David had said. Government had upset the silver market, especially in Bombay, and also upset the British trade with China sixteen per cent. was a very heavy tax on a precious metal. There was no necessity for the heavy taxes now proposed. The future of opium no one could tell, but he could not see why an increase in the salt tax was not resorted to. Any advantage gained by the Burma Oil would go to the shareholders in Glasgow. He thought Governments having had a successful gamble in rain were now going to indulge in a gamble in silver and was taxing the savings of the people by sixteen per cent. He was glad to hear from the Finance Minister there was no idea of trying to check the imports of silver and there after a good harvest, he thought, would come again. He strongly urged that the duties on silver, tobacco and wines should not be retrospective. The trade in cheap cigarettes, he said, was likely to be altogether killed.

Sir V. Thackersey, who followed Mr. Armstrong, read several telgerams from Bombay protesting against the duty on silver and petroleum.

SIR V. THACKERSEY.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey strongly supported Sir Sassoon David's amendment and in course of his speech said :—"Your Lordship will permit me to explain to the Council how the duty on silver stands altogether on a different footing from the other duties. It is much more than a duty levied upon a commodity. In the first place, silver is not only a commodity, but is the basis of the currency of the Far East. Anything that affects the value of silver, therefore affects the exchange between India and China, the duty thus affects commercial relations between the two countries; and is therefore a more important matter than a tax on tobacco or alcohol. I cannot think that this aspect of the duty was sufficiently considered by Government when they resolved on this proposal. Why, my Lord, it is tantamount to giving a bounty to the manufacturers of China at the expense of the Indian manufacturers. I really think if the object of Government were to give such assistance to the China manufacturers they could not have hit upon a better plan. This question of the

TRADE RELATIONS

of the two countries, my Lord, is a complex one, and those only who are intimately connected with the trade can fully understand it, in all its bearings. I will therefore with your Lordship's permission endeavour to explain briefly to the Council how the proposed duty is likely to affect on the yarn trade with China. The new duty amounts to nearly 17 per cent. as against the 5 per cent. 'ad valorem' levied under the old Act. It is evident that such a heavy duty must reduce the quantity of silver consumed in India. It is unnecessary for me to insist upon this point because Government themselves accept that only six crores worth of silver will be imported next year against eleven crores in the current year. The enormous decrease in the Indian consumption must lower the price of silver in London. Now, my Lord, we all know that the currency of China is founded on a silver basis. The Indian exporters to China receive the price of their goods in silver which has to be converted afterwards into gold standard rupees. We export between 5 to 6 lakhs of bales of yarn every year to China and the value of this yarn is about ten crores of rupees ; the duty now imposed will greatly reduce the number of rupees which the Indian spinner will get for his yarn owing to the depreciation of silver. The Chinese manufacturers on the other hand will benefit to that extent as their manufacturing charges will not be appreciably affected. And in this unequal competition our export trade to that country will be adversely affected. My Lord, this would have been a great calamity at any time. At present when owing to the high price of cotton which is 50 per cent. higher than normal, and the loss of general confidence in the industry owing to the big failures of last year, the Bombay cotton mills are passing through a very gloomy period and when prospects are very dull the effect of this additional duty is bound to be absolutely ruinous.

"Sir Vithaldas Thakersey dwelt upon the range and extent of the cotton industry and said :—My Lord, I should like to make a few observations on another serious aspect of the question. I do not know whether it is the intention of Government to introduce a new element in their currency policy. I will only say here that the question whether it is wise or otherwise to attempt to bring up the price of silver by means of increasing duties to the gold value of the rupee is a question on which it is dangerous to dogmatize. It is a question on which we can get a sound opinion by subjecting it to careful enquiry by a Committee of experts, and after taking the evidence of commercial people all over the country. If such a Committee should recommend the course then Government should openly declare their policy so that there should be no speculation in regard to their intentions and consequent disturbance in the world's silver market."

Sir Vithaldas in conclusion urged for an enhanced duty on sugar, and pressed for an export and countervailing excise duty on jute.

Mr. Mudholkar also spoke in support of the amendment and said the present legislation would seriously affect the prosperity of Berar.

The Council then rose for lunch.

After the lunch interval Mr. Dadabhoy was the first speaker.

MR. DADABHOY'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy cordially seconded the amendment and made a long speech. He said that silver though discredited still influenced the commercial operations of the world. India had an intimate commercial connection with silver-using countries and whatever be the currency policy success would depend upon the rehabilitation of the rupee. Mr. Dadabhoy then gave an account of how efforts had been made in the past to check the depreciation referred to by the Sherman Acts, how the mints were closed to free coinage of silver with the object of producing an artificial contraction in the volume of currency, thereby giving tone to the rupee. Continuing he said there were periods when the Council Bills did not pass through the market easily and the Secretary of State had to withdraw the bills. He said that the greater the disparity in values between gold and silver, the greater was the risk of an unwholesome disturbance in sterling exchange and an acute difficulty of Government. He asked Government not to take any steps which had the effect of depreciating the value of silver, which should be maintained at as high a figure as possible for the success of their currency policy. He further said that if the price in India was temporarily increased the reasonable supposition was that the demand would shrink. If the demand was weak the price of silver in the world's market must for.

Mr. Gokhale again spoke and impressed on the Council that the present moment was the most serious one for the Bombay Cotton trade and he supported the amendment to reduce the silver duty now before Council.

Mr. Brunyate spoke next and met all the objections and arguments which had been put forward by the previous speakers. He said :—

MR. BRUNYATE'S SPEECH.

"The criticisms which are being directed against Government scheme of taxation cover a good deal of ground and I must confine myself to a selected protion, namely, the objections which have been raised against our proposed enhancement of the import duty on silver. The Government cannot, of course, deprecate the criticism to which the Bill has been subjected on behalf of the very important mill-owning interest which is concentrated in Bombay. The Council is constituted with the express object of securing that such interests shall be adequately represented and their claims properly pressed. But when the matter which the Council has to deal with is a proposal for new taxation undoubtedly by far the most important aspect of that proposal is the way in which it affects the mass of the population, from whom the contribution is to be taken. Now as a preface to what I shall have to say on this general aspect of the tax, I should like to state in the first place as emphatically as possibly and speaking with the full authority of the Hon'ble the Finance Member that the only object of the Government, in proposing to impose this tax is to raise revenue. They have not undertaken the legislation with the idea of enhancing the volume of the silver ornaments and hoards of the population. It is not any part of their intention to assist the sale of Council Bills by discouraging the imports of silver; they are not acting under any felt necessity of taking further steps to discourage counterfeiting. In short, there is absolutely no connection whatever between this tax and their currency policy. It would be utterly unsound finance to tamper with values, to atttempt artificially to appreciate a commodity in general use or to base a fiscal policy on the theory that a tax is a beneficent enriching agency when under the best circumstances it must involve a privation. A tax on silver means that a person who would live to possess silver will be able to get less than he wants and that is in its way a privation whether he uses the silver for his dinner table or to decorate his wife or makes a hole in the ground and leaves it there. Admitting all this, I could ask the Council to consider whether our need for a large sum of money which must be raised from many humble contributors could be met at the cost of less privation to them than its tax will involve. I do not think so. It would have been easy enough to find a necessary of life from which the revenue could have been obtained readily enough, but it would be difficult indeed to find an article in general use to which the term luxury can be appropriately applied, and very difficult as it seems to me to find a tax, which as regards any individual, is less obligatory, though when we look at the mass of individuals we knew that they will not, in fact, unanimously avoid it and that it will produce a substantial revenue. The man who invests his savings, using the term investment in the ordinary sense, will not pay the tax at all. The man who hoards uncoined rupees will also escape it altogether. The man who insists on buying ornaments or hoarding it in bullion will pay the tax at the time, but when he chooses to convert his inert possession to an active use he will get the bulk of it back again or rather pass the tax on to the next buyer. This idea of taxing the buried talent, has, in fact, some very attractive aspects. I will leave them, however, to others who are better qualified to speak upon them, merely remarking again that the broad general effect of the tax is not only for the most broadly important matter for our consideration, but one which as I take the liberty of suggesting, should specially appeal to the elected members of this Council who, though chosen by the particular interests collectively, represent the vast mass of the population who are unable to select their own champions.

"I now turn to the case pre sented on behalf of

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

I need hardly say that it is no part of their case to urge that the amount of the rise in the silver price of Indian yarn will be represented by the same high percentage as that at which we are taxing silver. We must dispel altogether the idea of cotton imports being paid directly by imports of Chinese silver into India. That is not the way in which it is suggested that the mill industry will be affected. I take it that the fundamental result of our tax, to which all other results are subsidiary and consequential, is that some reduction may be expected in the Indian damand for silver and consequently some reduction in the world demand for silver. This means a fall in the world price of silver. Such a fall has in fact actually occurred now. China being a country with a silver standard, the silver which it uses as currency feels the effects of this fall just as much as silver used for any other purpose. Consequently, her exchange with India, and not only India but India's gold standard competitios, for the China trade may be expected to fall. Such a fall has actually occurred.

Mr. Brunyate then proceeded to give bearing out his arguments. He continued to deal fully into the theory that the fall of 3 per cent. in the value of silver would ruin Indian yarn industry and in the Eastern exchanges represents a bounty of the same amount conferred on the local production in China by the mere fact that this is being imposed ; second, that the bounty is permanent in its nature and whatever may be the future fluctuations in the value of silver, the price of the metal will always be higher by that amount than it otherwise would have been; and third, that this bounty is sufficient to do irreparable damage to our yarn trade in China. Towards the end of his remarks he said the facts of the case, My Lord, at any rate as I read them, are that we are not dealing with an industry, the ordinary conditions of which are so fixed that even a slight disturbance may produce a serious result. As regards the Indian Mills the conditions under which they have been working for the last 20 years has been subjected to the widest fluctuation. In the last few years alone their own competition among themselves has been enormously increased by additions to the number of mills and their total capital. The price of the raw material varies within the widest range. Exchange, as I have now repeatedly pointed out, has fallen, has also fluctuated to an extent which makes the present disturbance practically negligable. The mills have also no doubt been affected by the general rise of the prices and wages in this country. Trade with China has also been interfered with by the deterioration of her copper coinage. Again, as regards the general competition, the awakening activity of China is, no doubt, a real factor and one the importance of which must increase. If we take all these considerations together there is no doubt, much in the outlook which is uncertain and something which is disturbing. We can realise that under such conditions the millowners may feel bound to resist any change which might even conceivably affect them adversely, but though these apprehensions are natural, it has not been shown that as regards the duty on silver they are well grounded and we cannot be expected to defer in from using a fiscal instrument which from the broader point of view possesses exceptional advantages. He finally hoped the majority of this Council would accept the proposal and recognise the spirit of consideration for the taxpayer which had induced the Government to fix on the particular fiscal expedient.

Mr. Pandit Mulaviya followed Mr, Brunyate and said :—The Silver tax would fall heavily on the poorer middle classes who are heavy purchasers of silver and generally condemned the silver and petroleum taxes and several of the increased administrative changes until called to order by the President.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson then thanked Pundit Malaviya for a lecture on economy and proceeded to congratulate Mr. Brunyate on his maiden speech and the ability with which he had dealt with the subject. He restated that the sole object of the Government was to raise revenue and denied it imposed hardship on the poorer people. They would get greater value for their money and everything one would pay more for Christmas presents. (Laughter) He thought the fears of Bombay Mill-owners were exaggerated and though he fully sympathised with them he felt their fears were unjustified. He must, however, regard India as a whole and would state that the silver tax had been advocated by far more able men than himself.

On a division being taken the amendment was lost by 34 votes to 18.

Two other amendments to the Tariff Bill, brought forward by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, relating to the silver duty, were negatived.

Mr. Chinnavis then moved his amentment for the substitution of enhanced sugar duty for the tax in petroleum.

SUGAR OR PETROLEUM?

He said the subject of increased taxation in the interests of the State Sugar, in the opinion of the people, of this country, is far more preferable than petroleum. The suggested increase in the duty on sugar is far from causing irritation will be more acceptable to the nation. I do not refer here to its probable economic results it may or may not help the industry. I do not believe a mere duty will effect much in the way of the resuscitation of Indian sugar. We here discuss the tax only as a source of revenue. The imports of surgar are increasing and should, therefore, apart from other consideratons, be a fit subject of taxation. According to the revised account of the current year the Customs revenue from sugar is 55 lakhs of rupees whereas that from petroleum is 47½ lakhs of rupees. An addition of 50 per cent. duty should yield more in the one case than in the other, besides an additional loading on sugar would be justified by all economic considerations. On the contrary, an additional tax on petroleum will appear to be a violence of the enlightened principles of taxation which this Government has generally followed in the past. Petroleum is almost a necessary of life with the poor middle classes whose standard of comfort has risen but whose resources have become crippled with the rise in prices. The incidence of further taxation upon it will clearly fall upon these unfortunate people. A rise in the price of foreign petroleum will cause a sympathetic rise in the price of Burmah Oil which is so largely used by the poor. Under salt for instance I am confident that the increase will be considerably more than what has been budgetted for. Again, those who are well acquainted with the conditions of the opium trade are clearly of one opinion. My Hon'ble friend, Sir Sassoon David, is a recognised authority in regard to that trade and he strongly holds the view that in view of the special circumstances of the Chinese market the rate of Rs. 1,750 per chest of opium which has been taken for next year is much too low and that Rs. 2,000 a chest will be a safe estimate. Lastly, I wish to draw attention of the Council to the fact that a sum of over three-fourths of a million sterling has been provided in the Budget for the redemption of the railway debt out of revenue. My Lord, I consider that this is an amazing thing to do, absolutely unjust to the tax-payers when the Finance Minister comes forward with proposals for extra taxation on the ground that the money that will otherwise be raised, will be insufficient for current purposes. The railway debt is a productive debt. Even now in spite of the fact the Railway Board has pushed up working expenses in all directions, the railways are more than paying the interest on their capital and there is absolutely no need. I think it is wholly unjustifiable to devote a part of that revenue to the reduction of

A PRODUCTIVE DEBT.

The three-fourths of a million which represents the capital portion of railway annuities should clearly come out of loan funds raised for the purpose and not out of current revenue which is needed for so many pressing current purposes. Even assuming, that the Budget Estimates are not framed too cautiously and that the whole of the money proposed to be raised by the contemplated enhancements of duty under the Tariff Bill is really required, the transfer of the amount provided for the redemption of railway capital from revenue to Capital will enable the Government to dispense with the enhanced duties on silver and petroleum. My Lord, I have no objection to the proposed enhancement of the tobacco and liquor duties if there must be extra taxation. In my opinion however spirits used in medical preparations should be exempted from duty, but I object most strongly to be proposed enhancements on silver and petroleum. The duty on petroleum will necessarily hit the poorest classes in the country. The Burma Oil may get some advantage under it, but I am afraid the price of even that oil will be raised, if not to the full extent of the new duty at any rate by a large proportion of it, and as regards silver I hope even the Finance Minister now sees that a great mistake has been committed in proposing the enhancement. It is bound to add seriously to the great difficulties through which the mill industry is at this time passing. My Lord, the country had a right to expect that the Government would not show such disregard of the interest of its greatest industry after agriculture. The addition of the Govern ment while injuring Indian exporters of yarn will benefit Chinese producers and thereby bring sensibly nearer the day when India will lose her yarn market in China altogether. It has been claimed for the proposal of the Government that it will appreciate the silver trinkets of the mass of poor people throughout the country. The poor people will probably have no opportunity of testing that till a famine comes when they might have to part with thier trinkets. Meanwhile in ordinary times they will find themselves adversely affected by the duty every day as they will have now to pay a higher price for all fresh investment of their small saving in silver. My Lord, I strongly urge even at this last moment that the proposd enhancements of duty on petroleum and silver should be given up. If Government insists on having the half million which they are expected to bring in there are other ways, far less objectionable, of raising the amount. For instance an enhanced import duty on sugar will be preferable to the enhanced duty on petroleum and a small export duty on jute of which we have a monopoly in the world with a countervailing excise in India, if necessary, will bring in more revenue than the proposed duty on silver and will have much to recommend it. My Lord, I advocate an export duty on jute on two grounds. In the first place, it is partly for meeting the increased cost of administration in Eastern Bengal, that the new taxation is proposed ; it it is therefore only fair that Bengal who already pays less than other provinces owing to her permanent settlement should find the money by a tax on one of her great staples. Secondly, it is not just that while the cotton industry of Bombay is already taxed, a further burden should again be laid on it and the jute industry of Bengal should go altogether free. An export duty on raw hides and skins which are being exported in enormous quantities may also bring in revenue and the same may be said of seeds. Or if the Government prefer it they may raise and later lower according to their needs the whole of the customs duties taken together treating them in India as they treat the income tax in England. I think, my Lord, that would be preferable to selecting a few commodities like silver and petroleum for heavy enhancement.

Mr. Carlyle opposed the amendment on behalf of Governments as it was contrary to free trade principle. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Gokhale next moved an amendment urging that the enhanced duty on petroleum should be abandoned as the rise in price of Burma Oil would increase the hardships of the poor. Mr. Gates opposed the amendment. He did not think that by petroleum duty the poor would be much affected, for they do not generally use this kind of oil. He observed that sugar was more a necessity of life than petroleum. This amendment was also negatived by 41 to 16 votes.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson then moved that the Tariff Bill as amended by the Select Committee be passed and said that he would be glad to meet Mr. Graham's representation by asking Local Governments to give respectable chemists the requisite spirits required at the present tariff of Rs. 7. Mr. Graham briefly spoke. The Bill was then passed after 5-30 p. m.

Council then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—According to the statement made at the Viceroy's Council, on the Budget, on the 25th ultimo, suggesting a tax on Europe liquors, tobacco and silver, etc., may I ask if these articles are to be taxed "at once," or at the beginning of the next official year, i.e., the 1st April, 1910?

The reason I ask this is, because merchants and shopkeepers have already started enhancing the rates, 4 or 5 weeks before the time fixed for the taxing to take effect, as it appears to me.

In the cause of justice and fair play, I and others would be obliged if you will kindly inform us, on what date the above articles should be enhanced in price, according to the Council's suggestion, or will the date be given later? Is it fair that merchants should have started the enhanced rates so early as the 25th ultimo?—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

[The complaint is a natural one but the marchants are correct. ED.—B. G.]

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 19th Feb.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 19th Feb. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1613947	8946652	10560599
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	302057	1694159	1996216
A. D. C. Ry.....	135·66	23326	175469	198795
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·28	2231	8374	10605
Total...	2950·55	1041561	10824654	12766215
Earnings for corpg. week ending 20th Feb. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1102124	8191863	9293987
I.M.RySystem	1177·95	225·15	141359	1638813
A. D. C. Ry...	135·66	25874	143745	169619
B. K. Railway	13·68	192	1164	1356
Total	2923·72	1353205	9750370	11103575
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	+ 0·01	+511823	+754789	1266612
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·11	+ 77042	+280561	+357603
A.D.O.R.	.....	— 2548	+ 31724	+ 29176
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·71	+ 2039	+ 7210	+ 9249

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Younghusband resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Capt. Leslie, I.M.S., is selected for appointment in the Jail Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Peck, a probationer in the in the Enrolled List, is transferred to Eastern Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Holme succeeds Mr. Innes.

Under Secretary Mr. Leese, V. D., is granted three months' leave.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Benjamin Robertson is appointed Additional Member of the Council vice Mr. Maxwell vacated.

The election of Khan Bahadur Ahmad Mohiudin is declared void and notice for election of another representative is issued.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Cox reverts to the United Provinces.

Captain Chenevix Trench is placed on special duty in Kashmir.

Mr. Gabriel is temporarily posted as Political Agent in Baghelkhand.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mackenzie will fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Youngsen.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Ommaney retires from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Captain Chandler, Captain McArthur is promoted to first grade Commander, Mills to the second grade and Lieutenant Lucke to the third grade. Sub-Lieutenant Philby is promoted to be Lieutenant.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1909 to 19th February 1910 show a gain of Rs. 231,93,758 and Rs. 21,25,305 compared with the corresponding figures for 1908-1909 and 1907-1908 respectively.

Mr. H. P. Burt, C.I.E., Manager, North-Western Railway, has been elected President of the Indian Railway Conference Association for the ensuing official year in succession to Major A. D. G. Shelly, R. E., Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

Three more letters from the Native Princes to the Viceroy on the subject of sedition are now published. These are from the Raja of Dar, the Maharaja of Jaipur, and the Maharaja of Alwar and the sentiments expresses in them are similar to those in the letters which were issued some weeks ago in a special "Gazette of India."

Mr. Roberts, Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Works, Allahad-Rae Bareli-Cawnpur Railway, under the administrative control of the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from 14th February 1910 and until further orders.

Mr. Hindmarsh, Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from the 19th February, 1910 and until further orders, and Mr. Calderbank, officiating Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, is reverted to his substantive appointment of District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.

Mr. White District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Messrs. Calderbank, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and Silvester, District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway are transferred to Eastern Bengal State Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway respectively.

A FRONTIER OUTLAW HUNTED DOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 4.

About one week ago a notorious outlaw, named Gulsadan, was put to death in a village near Idak Militia Post in the Tochy Valley. He came to the village in disguise but was recognised by a Hindu who at once reported his presence to the Naib Tehsildar who sent a number of sowars to capture Gulsadin. A villager pointed to the Sowar the exact place where Gulsadin was staying and the Sowars were successful in shooting the outlaw dead. The Political Agent has given a reward to the Hindu informer and the sowars, as this outlaw had once before run away from the look-up at Miranshah and was the cause of many dacoities.

MATRICULATION PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the result of the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University was out I announced through the papers that I would give as prizes one set of my work, "Useful Instruction," in matters, religious, moral ; and other in three volumes (Price Rs. 7), sanctioned by the Director of Public instruction, Bombay, as a prize and library book, in each of the following cases :—

(a.) To the Hindu boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

(b.) To the Mahomedan boy or girl, who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

(c.) To the Parsi boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

(d.) To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

(e.) To the girl of any community who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the said examination.

(f.) To the student who obtains the highest number of marks at the examination, from out of the four schools in Surat teaching up to the Matriculation standard.

I beg now to notify through the medium of your valuable paper that the prizes have been won as under :—

(a) Mr. Joshi Vinayak Padmakar, of the Ratnagiri High School. The prize has been delivered to the winner through the Librarian, Elphinstone College.

(b) Mr. Jootawalla Ahmed Nuruddin of Surat High School, delivered through the Headmaster.

(c) Mr. Sarkari Kaikhosru Pestonjee, of the Jamsedji Nusserwanji Petit Parsi Orphanage, Parel, delivered through the Headmaster.

(d) Mr. Joachim Menezes, of St. Joseph's High School, Bardez, Goa, delivered to the student himself in Bombay.

(e) Bhandarkar Ahlya Shridhar, of Alexandra Native Girls' Institution, has been already entrusted to the President, and will be delivered by the noble hand of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the prize distribution in the present month.

(f) Mr. Jootawala Ahmed Nuruddin, of Surat High School, delivered through the Headmaster.

In conclusion, I beg most heartily to thank the above-mentioned gentlemen for helping me in the matter of delivering the said prizes.—Yours, etc.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI. B. A., LL. B.,
Pleader, High Court.

Dumas, March 3.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Third Day.

LADIES' DAY.

Programme for Wednesday, 9th March, Ladies to steer all Yachts, L. W. 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) :—

Handicap Race—For A Class Yachts. Entrance fee Rs 5. First prize, value Rs. 45 ; and Second prize, value Rs 30. Course :—Committee Vessel—N Karanja S—Mark Buoy S—Committee Vessel. Distance 6-31 miles. Start at 5 p. m.

Handicap Race—For B Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs 4. First prize, value Rs 25 ; and Second prize, value Rs 20. Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance 5-28 miles. Start at 4-45 p. m.

Handicap Race—For C Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs 3. First prize, value Rs 30 ; Second prize, value Rs 15 ; Third prize, value Rs. 10 ; and Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—N Karanja—Committee Vessel Distance 5-28 miles. Start at 4-30 p m.

Handicap Race—For Ships' Boats. Service Rig. Open to boats of the R N, the R I M, and the Mercantile Marine. Entrance fee Rs 8. First prize, value Rs 20 ; Second prize, value Rs 10 ; Third prize, value Rs. 5 ; Course :—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon S—N Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance 5-28 miles. Start at 4 p. m.

The following race will sail to-day :—

REGATTA 1ST DAY R.B.Y.C. 3RD CHALLENCE CUP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	7 40	R H H Hopkins and Major Muter R. E.
Turquoise	7 20	J W Stockes & F J Preston.
Melody	10 75	J B K Macbeth
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson

Course :—Committee Vessel—S Karanja S—Sunk Rock S—N Karanja P—Committee Vessel S—S Karanja Buoy S—Committee Vessel. Distance—16-52 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sail at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	12 0	Officers Gloucestershire Regt
Erin	13 9	Col. H. Mead,
Peewit.....	20 0	Duncan Fraser.
Isca.....	Scr.	Edgar Faulkner.
Loylie	12 0	R G Monteath.

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P—Mark Buoy P—N Karanja P—South Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance 11·48 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sail at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Geralic	1 32	B. Thomas.
Maud	1 32	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen...	5 22	Newman Taylor.
Clatha	Scr	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	S 26	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	4 36	R. Walker.
Bitara.....	12 16	J. R. Needham.
Marie Louise...	13 2	K. MacIver.
Weewin	3 4	Mudge and Hopcraft.
Anna.....	Scr	Officers H M Mint.

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P—Mark Buoy S—S Karanja S—Committee Vessel. Distance 9·15 miles.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sail at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
32' Pinance...	...	H. M. S. Fox.
28' Cutter ...	...	do
30' Gig.....	...	do

Course :—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P—Mark Buoy P—Committee Vessel. Distance 6·22 miles.

BOMBAY RACES.

11th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH.
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The New Comers' Ma

LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The king concluded his visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon at Hove on Monday and returned to London. Before receiving the Prime Minister on Saturday the King spent half an hour in the gardens on the front at Hove. After Mr. Asquith's departure the King went for a drive to the westward and, alighting on the return journey, walked back along the front to Mr. Sassoon's house. In the afternoon his Majesty paid a visit to the Brighton Central Police Station to see the work of the police aided clothing scheme which was started two or three years ago by the chief constable, Mr. W. B. Gentle. After most careful police investigation, hundreds of poor children have been supplied with complete outfits of clothing. A party of boys were dressed in new clothing and placed in contrast with some raggedly clothed children who had not yet received the benefits of the scheme. His Majesty showed great interest in the work. On Saturday morning the King attended Divine service at Hove Parish Church, when the Bishop of Lewes preached.

The Princess of Wales visited the Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington, on Saturday afternoon to inspect Mrs. Caulfeild's exhibition of needle-painted South African wild flowers. Her Royal Highness afterwards spent over an hour in the exhibition galleries of the school, showing great interest in the antique department, where she made several purchases.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday evening on a visit to the King and Queen. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Queenborough, where they were received by Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, by special train which arrived at Victoria at 20 minutes past 7. The Prince and Princess of Wales greeted the Royal travellers as they alighted from their saloon at the station. Prince and Princess Henry were cheered as they left the station for Buckingham Palace where later in the evening they dined with the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Victoria.

At the conclusion of their stay at Buckingham Palace, Prince and Princess Henry will, it is understood, become the guests of Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The King returned to town from Brighton on Monday.—The political crisis continues to absorb public attention.—At a dinner given in his honour in Dublin, Mr. Redmond declared that Mr. Asquith had obtained the Irish vote because of his pledge not to retain office without a guarantee that the veto of the Lords would be checked. He demanded that this pledge be kept.—On Saturday Mr. Asquith visited the King at Brighton. Parliament assembled on Tuesday, and the process of swearing in the members is proceeding. There was an unexpected and touching incident on Wednesday when Mr. Chamberlain came to the House to take the oath.—The new Cabinet appointments have been announced. Mr. Churchill becomes Home Secretary, Mr. Buxton succeeds him at the Board of Trade, and Mr. Samuel becomes Postmaster-General.—Mr. J. Cathcart Wason was elected for the Orkney and Shetland Division, the last contest of the General Election.—A Royal Warrant has been issued directing that an official roll of baronets shall be prepared and kept at the Home Office. By this it is hoped to end the various doubtful claims to baronetcies that are now maintained. —Irish landowners at a convention in Dublin severely criticized the administration of the Irish Land Act.—An appeal has been issued for funds for new chemical laboratories for University College, —The week has been marked by two great wrecks, one of a French liner off the coast of Minorca, when 154 were drowned, only one man escaping, and of a British ship, the Lima, in the Magellan Straits, when 51 were drowned.—The London County Council campaign is in progress, but as yet has aroused little general attention, owing to the political struggle.—Lord Curzon has aroused considerable anger among the undergraduates of Glasgow University by twice postponing his installation as Rector.—The Mansion House Fund for the relief of sufferers from the Paris floods reached on Wednesday night £62,000.—The trial of Mr. Crosland, the literary critic, on a charge of libelling the Hon. F. W. Manners-Sutton concluded on Tuesday, when the defendant was acquitted. —The claimant to the Sockville peerage failed to establish his case.—"La Milo," the well-known music-hall performer, again appeared to answer a charge of fraud.—A summary of Imperial and Foreign news will be found on the last column of this page.

The King of Sweden who passed a good night on Monday, received a visit from the Duke and Duchess of of Södermanland for the first time since his operation. The Prince Regent and the Crown Princess have for some days paid his Majesty short visit daily, and the Queen passes almost the whole day with the King. His Majesty was able to spend part of Monday in another room. Prince Henry of Wales left London on Saturday for Broadstairs

Further improvements are being carried out at Osborne, which for the last two years has been occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales for a short period in the spring. The improvements include the making of a terrace in the grounds.

The King and Queen of Spain, the Royal children, Prince Leopold of Battenberg, and the Court left Madrid for Seville on Monday.

The Prince of Wales, who has accepted the invitation of the Corporation of Liverpool to inaugurate the completion of the Vyrnwy waterworks at Lake Vyrnwy on March 16, will travel from Euston to Four Crosses Station, on the Cambrian Railways, and will drive thence to the lake, a distance of 20 miles. After the ceremony he will return to Four Crosses and take the train for Knowsley, where he will be the guests of the Earl of Derby for the Grand National Steeplechase.

Princess Christian has consented to open the "Ideal Home" Exhibition at Olympia on April 8. In the exhibition, which will remain ope n until April 28, a considerable amount of space will be devoted to cottage industries, home industries, and arts and crafts, in which her Royal Highness takes a great deal of interest.

The Duchess of Albany, who is now staying at the Villa Nevada, Cannes, celebrated her 49th birthday yesterday.

Prince Francis of Teck, who, as Chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, has been on a visit to Dublin with Mr. Armitage and Mr. J. W. Orde, the secretary, is returning to London.

The King of Italy has conferred the Order of the Annunziate upon Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, who, with Princess Fushimi, is on a visit to Rome.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Tuesday. His condition is reported to be satisfactory.

The Earl of Hardwicke is suffering from an attack of pleurisy, and his doctor has ordered him into the country.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland (Lord O'Brien of Kilfenors) is indisposed. It was stated on Tuesday that he had passed a good night and that his condition was satisfactory.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter Ethel left New York on Tuesday for Hamburg to meet the ex-President at Khartum.

The United States Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid left town on Saturday for Chilton Lodge, Hungerford.

Princess Duleep Singh arrived in London on Monday from Paris.

Earl Spencer is reported to be making good progress towards recovery.

The Earl of Powis is reported to be making good progress towards complete recovery. The Countess of Powis has been suffering from a somewhat severe cold, but is now better.

Lord Wolverton left Southampton on Saturday in the Armadale Castle for Cape Town.

Viscount Kitchener, after completing his report on Australian defence, has left Melbourne for Wellington, New Zealand, on board the cruiser Encounter.

Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, who has resigned his post as Naval Adviser to the Turkish Government on account of ill-health, left Constantinople for England on Monday by the Orient express. The Grand Vizier sent his compliments through his secretary, and the Sultan presented Sir Douglas Gamble with a gold cigarette case studded with brilliants, a gold match-box, and the medal of the Imtias Order.

The Lord Chief Justice, who owing to an attack Assizes at Leicester on Friday last, had so far improved in health on Saturday that it was hoped he would be able to leave for London on Sunday, but during Saturday evening there was some recurrence of the complaint. On Monday and Tuesday Lord Alverstone was better and return to London on Wednesday, when he was stated to be progressing satisfactorily.

General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny, who is staying at Brighton for the benefit of his health, is progressing satisfactorily.

Sir Henry Ripley is lying seriously ill at his residence, Bedstone Court, Shropshire, from a severe attack of pneumonia. He was slightly better on Wednesday morning.

Sir Colin Macrae, Lady Macrae, Sir Edward James, Lady James, the Hon. Sir Hugo Fitz-Herbert, Colonel Egerton, Major Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Captain T. Granville Knox, and Captain Ekins were among the passengers by the R.M.S.P. Oruba, which left Southampton on Wednesday for the West Indies and New York.

Sir William Feilden, Bt., and Lady Feilden, of Feniscowles Hall, Lancashire, and of Feniscowles House, Scarborough, celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday.

It was stated on Monday on inquiry that no definite arrangements had yet been made for the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain for the Continent.

Mr. Walter is laid up at Bear Wood with a severe attack of influenza. He is therefore compelled to cancel all his engagements, and is unable to answer letters or attend to any business at present. On Wednesday Mr. Walter's condition was very serious, and gave rise to grave anxiety.

We are requested to state that Lady Constance Lytton is obliged to cancell all her engagements, as she is confined to her bed and is forbidden by her doctors to write or receive any correspondence.

Hussein Hilmi Pasha, formerly Turkish Prime Minister, will arrive in London shortly from Paris.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan left New York on Wednesday in the Cedric for Mediterranean ports. He states that the voyage is undertaken solely for pleasure and has no business significance.

Mr. Miles Townsend, the cricket and foot-ball player, whose knee cartilage was seriously displaced some time ago, underwent a successful operation on Wednesday.

Lord Fisher has caused the following letter to be sent to the editor of the "Ceylon Observer," who inquired as to his Lordship's exact birthplace :— "Admiralty, S. W., January 1, 1910. Dear Sir,— I am directed by Lord Fisher to express his regret that, owing to your letter being misdirected, it has only just reached him. He desires me to say that he left Ceylon at so early an age (he was only just six years old) that he is unable to give you any particulars such as you wish. His Lordship was born at Rambodde ; his godmother was Lady Wilmot Horton, the wife of the Governor of Ceylon and his godfather Sir Robert Arbuthnot, who was then the General in Command of the Forces in Ceylon. Lord Fisher's father was a Captain in the 78th Highlanders, and had been A.D.C. to both the Governor and the General. Lord Fisher hopes you will excuse a dictated letter as he is much occupied.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, P. P. Phillips."—"Times."

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE ADMIRALTY.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has sent the subjoined letter to a correspondent who asked if the whole Board of Admiralty were satisfied that Lord Charles Beresford's statements at Dartford concerning the Navy had no substantial foundation:—

"Admiralty, Whitehall, Feb. 10, 1910.

"Dear Sir,—I return you the the list of statements made by Lord Charles Beresford. With the exception of the last all the charges he makes were the subject of investigation by a sub-committe of the Committee of Imperial Defence; over which the Prime Minister presided. The investigation was most exhaustive and lasted for many weeks, and at its conclusion the committee decided that Lord Charles Beresford's charges were devoid of all foundation. The whole Board of Admiralty are quite satisfied that Lord Charles Beresford has no ground for his allegations. The last statement on the paper, relating to the "Invincible," is more nonsense. The "Invincible" has fired her gun, can fire her guns, and would be able to fire her guns if, unhappily, there should be war.—Yours faithfully,

"REGINALD MCKENNA."

The correspondent submitted the following list of charges, which he attributed to Lord Charles Beresford :—

(1) That we are in danger ; (2) that we have no organisation for war ; (3) that the Fleet and its discipline are disorganised ; (4) that everybody is more or less in a state of irritation ; (5) that our trade routes are in danger through the scrapping of ships : and (6) that, if war came, the "Invincible" would be ordered to the dockyard because she could not fire her guns.

In reference to the above, Lord Charles Beresford writes as follows to the newspapers :—

"Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter recently written by Mr. McKenna to a correspondent and published in the Press, in which he makes the statement, among others, that recent references of mine concerning the "Invincible" are 'mere nonsense.' I must decline to be drawn into any newspaper controversy with the First Lord of the Admiralty on such a serious subject, as I consider the proper place for any further discussion concerning it is the House of Commons, where I intend at the earliest opportunity to deal with the subject in detail. In the meantime I hope the public will suspend their judgment regarding the matter and not interpret my silence as in any way implying that I accept the First Lord's provocative treatment of my statements."

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes : —"There is much discussion in naval circles regarding Mr. McKenna's contradiction of Lord Charles Beresford's assertion that the "Invincible" is unable to fire her guns. That this was true a few weeks ago is a matter of common knowledge among Navalmen, and the only question is whether the defects from which the "Invincible" suffered have since been remedied. Attempts will certainly be made in the House of Commons as early as possible to ascertain the present state of affairs. The "Invincible," it seems, was rushed into commission so that she might take her place in the great review held at the time of the Imperial Press Conference, apparently with the intention of impressing our Colonial visitors. Immediately afterwards it was discovered that her guns could not be fired, there being serious defects in her electrical gear. She was brought into Portsmouth towards the close of last year, and, naturally, nothing more is known to the public. It remains to be seen whether Lord Charles Beresford can prove any culpable negligence in the part of the Admiralty."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F C Henniker, B Cov
Rev R Collins, F
Mr E Murphy, B
Mr C W Murphy, B
Mr G H F Wilson, B
Capt T S Noris, I M S, Eo
Major Gen C A Anderson, C B
Col A E Aitken, 129 Inf
Major J S M Shea, D S O, 15 Lrs
Major O W Carey, 28 Inf
Capt H T K Messenger, S T C
Capt A Delme Radcliffe, 105 Mah
Capt F E W Baldwin 121 Prs
Lieut E S Harcourt, 2-7 G R
Lieut E J H Haughton, 105 Inf

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt H B St John, I A, B, 1 mo
Mr T D Kiernander, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F M Howlett, B, 6 mo M C
Mr T W Blackstone, M, 3 mo M C
Capt G L Farran, 4 Cav, 6 mo M C
Capt E K Molesworth, R E, to date of joining at Chatham
Engineer W W Collins, R I M, leave cancelled from date of joining Dufferin
Nursing Sister Miss M C Quinn, Q A M N S I, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W H C Minns, B Cov
Mr E C Handyside, B
Mr R A Cockram, B
Mr C J E Clerici, B
Mr W G W Souttar, M

NEW York yachtsmen are much interested in a report from England that the Duke of Sutherland will make an effort to challenge for the America Cup with a yacht of moderate size. The acceptance of such a challenge be the New York Yacht Club is doubtful, but yachtsmen say that it would mean the liveliest season in the history of the sport there. At least five new yachts and possibly ten or more would be built to meet him.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Austria-Hungary and Russia.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON COUNT AEHRENTHAL.

The "diplomatic quarter in Berlin" which furnished the "Zeit" with a trenchant attack entitled "Count Aehrenthal's Descent" provides the same journal with a fresh attack called "Count Aehrenthal's Errors of Calculation." The former article, says the writer, sufficed to reveal the weakness of Count Aehrenthal's position and to show that the rapprochement between Austria-Hungary and Russia is not taking place against Germany, but with the consent and at the instance of Germany. The article showed, further, that no serious positive differences existed between Vienna and St. Petersburg, but merely a personal antagonism which suggested the idea of removing both Foreign Ministers simultaneously. This simple relation was, however, impeded by the position of the two men are not equal. In spite of his defeat during the annexation crisis, M. Isvolsky's position to-day is far stronger than that of Count Ashrenthal, who by polemics against M. Isvolsky, by the Friedjung trial, and by the Wesselitsky interview has done what he could to weaken himself. M. Isvolsky, on the other hand, has brought about the Racconigi meeting and increased Anglo-Russian intimacy, which has now become, even more than the alliance with France, the basis of Russian policy. Consequently M. Isvolsky cannot lightly be dispensed with. Count Aehrenthal made the formidable mistake of under-estimating his opponent's resources.

Another singular error, continues the writer, was Count Aehrenthal's attempt to accompany his overtures to Russia by a Press campaign designed to prove that Russia needs Austro-Hungarian good will on account of the danger of a new war with Japan. Count Aehrenthal forgot that an argument that would have been valid at Murzsteg in 1903 is futile to-day, when, in regard to relations with Japan, the friendship of England is more valuable to Russia than that of any other country. Moreover, the military weakness of Russia has, to some extent, become diplomatic strength, for as Russia cannot and does not wish to make war she needs no one to guard her shoulders. Count Aehrenthal's unhappy Press manœuvre is on all fours with the balloons d'essai formerly launched by his organs concerning a European mandate for the occupation of Servia by Austria-Hungary, and with the articles that produced the Friedjung trial. He must really avoid errors of this kind if he is to attain an understanding with Russia—and he must attain it. The foreign policy of a great decountry, like Austria-Hungary cannot be pendent upon the moods of its leading statesman. Even when Anglo-German relations were most strained, Prince Bulow remained on correct official terms with Lord Lansdowne, and if Berlin is would be inconceivable that there should be an informal rupture between the present Chancellor and the British Ambassador, or between the German Ambassador in London and the British Foreign Office. Yet this has been for months and is still the situation between Austria-Hungary and Russia. No successor of Count Aehrenthal could accept such a heritage: and whether he stays or goes it is his duty to restore the normal relations which only he has interrupted. He can be sure that he will encounter no insuperable obstacles either in St. Petersburg or in Berlin—unless once under the writer maliciously he creates them by some fresh error of calculation.

GREECE AND CRETE.

The Athens Press has published the contents of a protocol drawn up and signed by Admiral Miaoulis and the senior officers of the Greek Fleet, declaring that they were resolved to protect the person of the King and to defend the Constitution, and would not permit any violence to be employed either against his Majesty or against the political leaders for the purpose of extorting their consent to a National Assembly.

The military League on February 14 forbade the issue of any Athens newspapers opposed to the idea of a National Assembly and assembled bodies of troops at several points in the city. After protesting, the editors yielded to necessity, and henceforth, says the Athens correspondent of the "Times," the Press will unanimously advocate a National Assembly.

The Military League subsequently issued "communiques" denying any hostile intentions towards the dynasty or the person of King George. The League seems still to be anxious about the attitude of the Fleet, and is reported to have discussed measures for disarming and then separating the ships.

WARNING NOTE FROM THE POWERS TO CRETE.

The following note was delivered to the Cretan Government on Feb. 12 at noon by the Consuls of the four protecting Powers, the Russian Government whose concurrence had been awaited for some time, having addressed the necessary instructions to its Consulate :—

"Les consuls-generaux de France, de Grande Bretagne, de Russie, et le gerant du consulat-general d'Italie sont charges par leurs gouvernements de notifier au comite executif que les quatre puissances ne sauraient admettre la participation de la population de l'ile aux elections qu'il est question de faire en Grece.

"Si, malgre la notification de l'opposition formelle des quatre puissances, cette participation paraissait se produire, elles prendraient des mesures effectives pour en empecher la realisation.

"En portant ce qui precede a la connaissance du comite executif, les agents soussignes des puissances protecessices de la Crete saisient l'occasion de lui transmettre les assurances de leur haute consideration."

The Note, remarks the Athen's correspondent of the 'Times" in laudably brief, and prudently refrains from any hint with regard to the nature of the "effective measures" to be taken in case of contumacy. It is only to be regretted that the Powers, on this, as on other occasions, have allowed so much time to elapse before making their position clear. The Cretan question is their exclusive affair. Had the Note been delivered six weeks or a month ago all that has recently occurred here might probably have been avoided, and the scheme of a National Assembly with all its attendant dangers and difficulties, might never have seen the light. The Cretans are now at last made aware that the Powers are in earnest, and will doubtless realise that any resistance to the wishes of their benefactors can only injure the cause they have at heart.

The Greek journals publish without comment the text of the Note. In many quarters satisfaction is felt at the intervention of the Powers, which, following the recent declarations of the Greek Government, is regarded as removing the Cretan danger for at least the present. This being so, it is asked why the convocation of the Assembly should be deferred for a year, during which the situation will remain anxious and unsettled. Apart from other considerations it is recognised that the prospect of obtaining a foreign loan on seasonable terms largely depends upon an early return to normal conditions.

MOROCCO.

INSULT TO THE MILITARY MISSION.

There has been an incident between the Maghzen and the French Military Mission at Fez. A native secretary employed by the mission was arrested and grossly insulted by the Sultan's Chamberlain on no grounds except that he was in the employment of the French. The Chamberlain did not hesitate publicly to speak of the French Government in the most opprobrious terms. The French officers, who were present, retired from the Palace after a vigorous protest and refuse to continue their duties until complete satisfaction has been given.

The hostility of the Sultan and the Maghzen towards France, says the correspondent of the "Times" at Tangier seems to grow daily more accentuated, and Mulai Hafid is reported to have attacked in violent language the Secretary of the Moorish Embassy, who has returned to Fez from Paris bearing the documents relating to the loan which has been agreed upon between the French Government and the Sultan's commissioners in Paris.

The news from Fez formed the subject of lively comment in the lobbies of the French Chamber on Feb. 11. Mulai Hafid, after having delayed and obstructed the negotiations in Paris for months, now refuses to endorse the arrangement for a loan which were concluded between his emissary, El Mokri, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon. At the same time he is reported to have adopted a provocative attitude and by his vexatious proceedings to be preventing the French Military Mission from carrying out the task with which it has by treaty been entrusted.

The "Temps" is convinced that all the European Consuls at Fez will, in these circumstances, back up the French Consul, M. Gaillard. The loan which Mulai Hafid refuses to sanction was arranged in the interests of the Powers in order to meet the demands of the Moroccan and European creditors of the Maghzen. France is in this matter the mandatory of Europe, and, if the collective representations of the Powers should fail to produce any effect upon the Sultan, it will be for France to devise more effective and summary measures. It is pointed out that a telegram to Casablanca is all that is required to cause the Customs revenue of the port to be impounded as a first guarantee for the European creditors, and that the French Consul at Fez could announce to Mulai Hafid the adoption of this measure by way of ultimatum.

A Paris telegram of Feb. 13 says:—According to advices from Fez, Mulai Hafid has now made complete reparation for the affront inflicted upon the French Military Mission by his Chamberlain El Kressi, who had arrested and imprisoned a native secretary named Senoussi, attached to the mission. Senoussi has been set at liberty. Mulai Hafid has received the French Consul. M. Gaillard, and the chief of the French Military Mission, Major Mangin, and which expressing his condemnation of the conduct of his Chamberlain, has promised that the mission shall not be molested. On the same day the secretaries of the Chamberlain, El Kressi, and of the Moroccan Minister of War paid visits to Major Mangin and presented the apologies of those officials. In the 'Echo de Paris' M. Andre Mevil states that the incident is closed, but that it has demonstrated the disorder which at present reigns at headquarters in Fez and the necessity for the summary treatment of semi-barbarous offenders like El Kressi.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William attended on Feb. 11 the centenary celebrations of the battalion of Engineers of the Guard. At a dinner in the officers' mess his Majesty proposed the toast of the battalion. He said that one could look back upon the technical development of the Germau Army during the last quarter of a century and feel nothing but pride and satisfaction in the Engineers. The uniform of the sapper formerly found only here and there in the army, and, so to say, isolated had spread to new formations, and when they looked at their aeronaut and automobilists, or saw the column of the railway brigade go by at reviews, their hearts might well beat more quickly as they saw the fruits of devoted labour and untiring service. He recalled the saying of an old officer that the expression "It can't be done was not to be found in the dictionary of the Engineer officer. He thought he might apply that to the whole German Army.

The German Colonial Secretary Herr Dernburg, and Admiral Baudissin head of the German North Sea Station were among the guests at a banquet at Bremen on Feb. 11, and made speeches about German sea power. Admiral Baudissin eulogised the excellent between relations the German Navy and German trade and shipping. Herr Dernburg is reported to have coined an interesting new phrase. He quoted "Der Rhein, Deutschlands Strom, nicht Deutsch-Grenze," and said that traders and shippers now took that in the sense "Das Meer, Deutschlands Wehr, nicht Deutschlands Grenze (the sea is Germany's defence, but not Germany's frontier)." It was the never to be forgotten service of the German Emperor that he had stamped this thought upon the minds of the German people. The Conservative "Deutsche Tageszeitung remarks that to call the sea" the defence" of Germany is meaningless, and that even in the coining of winged words a certain caution is desirble.

"Our armaments by land and sea are costly, but they will bring us forward?" This sentiment, onsered to the echo, was (says the "Daily Mail" correspondent in Berlin) the keynote of a stirring appeal for a powerful Navy delivered in Munich on Feb. 13 by Grand-Admiral von Koester, President of the Navy League. The speech, which is given great prominence in the "North German Gazette," is of special significance because its purpose is to revive enthusiasm for the fleet in South Germany, which has shown signs of wavering in consequence of the vast naval plans advocated by Gen. Keim, the deposed leader of the League. Admiral von Koester said :—"The carrying out of our naval programme is necessary to protect us against the attacks of nations which view our economic successes with jealous eyes. We require these successes because the steady increase of our population compels us to devote special attention to the growth of our over-sea interests. Nothing but the strict fulfilment of our naval programme can create for us the importance upon the free world-sea which is incumbent on us to demand. It is said that Germany cannot bear the burden of double armaments by land and sea. The steady increase of our population compels us to set ourselves new goals, and to grow from a Continental into a world-power. Our mighty industry must aspire to new over-sea conquests. The number of our merchant ships must be increased. We must dignify our Colonies with more importance. Thanks to strong land armaments, Continental Germany has enjoyed the blessings of peace for forty years and has raised herself to great affluence. Unless our children are to accuse us of shortsightness it is now our duty to secure our world-power and position among other nations. We can do that only under the protection of a strong German Fleet constructed according to the provisions of our naval law—a Fleet which shall guarantee us peace with honour for the distant future." The "Cologne Gazette" learns from Belgrade that the Servian Government has placed with the Rheinische Metallwaren and Maschinen fabrik orders for 80,000 shells and for conversion of old guns to the total value of £200,000, and further that Germany is to supply 150 machine guns and 32,000 Mauser rifles. German industry is to have priority in the supply of railway material to the value of £500,000.

The German semi-official telegraph agency learns from a trustworthy source that negotiations which have been taking place between the Turkish Government and the firm of Schichau at Danzig have resulted in an arrangement by which four torpedo boats belonging to the firm of Schichau and now nearing completion will pass into Turkish hands. It is remarked that, in the interests of the German shipbuilding industry, this fresh proof of successful competition with foreign yards will be welcomed. It will be seen that this announcement does not disclose the identity of the torpedo-boats which have been sold to Turkey. The Danzig correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that they are the four torpedo-boats numbered "S. 165" to "S. 168," which nominally belong to the German naval programme for the financial year 1908.

Socialist demonstrations took place in Berlin and other large towns in Germany, on Sunday, Feb. 13, in connection with the Prussian Franchise Bill. Elaborate precautions were taken in the capital and elsewhere against possible disturbances, but at night a collision occurred between the Berlin police and the same demonstrators, and the former drew their swords, three men being injured. A similar incident occurred at Duisburg, and at Halle the police fired blank cartridges.

The thirty-eighth annual conference of the German Agricultural Council was opened in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet on Feb. 15. A vigorous attack was made upon the American tariff, and a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the arrangement embodied in the Bill concerning commercial relations with America, which was passed by the Reichstag last week, does not suffice to avert the dangers and burdens with which the German export industry is threatened in consequence of the many increases in American tariff rates and the accentuation of administrative regulation.

FRANCE.

The preamble to the draft of an osganic low for the French Navy is published as a parliamentary paper over the joint signatures of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere, and the Minister of Finance, M. Cochery. The objects of the present proposals are to create an adequate battle fleet, to provide the ships which are indispensable for the political requirements of France abroad to organise a system of submarine defence, and to fix the rules which are essential for determining the number of effective units and the stocks of stores and ammunition required by the fleet.

The French Old-Age Pension Bill, which has been before the Upper House for more than two years was unanimously voted on Feb. 12 by the Senate. There will be a second reading of the Bill, which before it becomes law must be submitted one more to the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber decided on Feb. 11 by 540 votes out of 583 to invite the Minister of War to propose a Bill for the bestowal of a medal upon the survivors of the war of 1870. The proposal emanated from M. Georges Berry, a Nationalist Deputy for Paris. The idea was eloquently opposed by M. Jeurde, an ex-Boulangist, on the ground that it was humiliating of France to hand down to posterity a medal commemorative of her defeat, and General Pedoya suggested that the £60,000 which the medal would cost would be better employed in pensions for the old soldiers of 1870 M. Maurice Barres, the Academician, on the other hand, defended M. Berry's motion.

M. Briand on Feb. 16 installed the committee charged with the administration of the Carnegie French Hero Fund. The Prime Minister referred to the heroism displayed during the recent floods in France, and said that the numerous acts of unselfishness and valour which the disaster and called forth furnished the most eloquent justification of Mr. Carnegie's generous foundation.

It appears that a French force which was ambushed in Central Africa some time ago consisted of 109 native trailleurs and four French officers. All the officers were killed, and only eight tirailleurs and a few camp followers managed to escape to Abeshr.

Under the terms of the convention by which the Sultan Said Ali cedes to France his sovereign rights over Great Comoro Island the Republic agrees to respect the Mussulman religion and the manners and customs of the natives.

THE FLOODS.

The Seine continued to rise on Feb. 11, and at the Pont Royal mark a depth of about twenty-one feet was registered, as compared with the maximum of thirty-one feet recorded a foraight before. In the eastern quarters of Paris and in the eastern and south eastern suburbs the water was slowly gaining ground and the work of fighting the flood was actively resumed. At Troyes the Seine was stationary, but in the Champagne region between Chalons and Epernay a fresh rise of the Marne was causing anxiety. The second rise of the Rhone was making itself felt at Tarascon, in the Bouches-du-Rhone Department.

On Feb. 14 there were indications that the second rise of the Seine produced by the freshet of the Yonne was coming to an end. Preparations had, however, been made in Paris to meet every emergency. At certain of the suburbs down stream the river was again invading both banks and in some districts the basements of houses were again flooded. In the provinces the Saone continued to rise and several villages along its course were under water. The Oise, the Aisne, the Loire, and the Moselle were likewise higher, but so far little damage was recorded.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has conferred on M. Lepine, Prefect of the Paris Police, the Audiffret prize of £600, which is annually bestowed by the Academy as a reward for the greatest act of self-devotion performed during the year.

On Feb. 15 the Seine was rising for the third time, and at the Pont Royal mark a depth of about twenty and a half feet were registered. The river authorities continue to hope that this rise will be succeeded in a few days by an uninterrupted fall.

M. Pichon has instructed the French diplomatic representatives abroad to combat any attempts on the part of the Foreign Press to discourage travellers from visiting Paris on the ground that the outbreak of an epidemic is to be feared.

By command of Mulai Hafid, the Moroccan Envoy in Paris, El Mokri, has been instructed to remit to the French Government a contribution of £800 in the Sultan's name towards the fund for the relief of sufferers by the floods. This announcement has been received with satisfaction, and it is hoped that the Sultan's liberality may prove to be an earnest of the spirit in which he is preparing to conduct the negotiations that are pending with France.

BOGUS "PRINCES" ON THE DREADNOUGHT.

An Amazing Story.

Details of an amazing hoax recently perpetrated on the officers of His Majesty's ship Dreadnought have leaked out. For sheer impudence the exploit beats the imposture of Voight and Koepenick, and no expense was spared to ensure its success.

Three young men and a young woman a short time ago approached Clarkson's, the well-known costumiers, says a Press representative, and asked to be made up as Abyssinian princes, regardless of cost. One of the gentlemen, it should be stated, belongs to a noble family, and the lady is a sister of one of the other actors in the comedy. The preparations naturally took some little time, but the scheme fully matured when resplendent as dusky princes, accompanied by an 'attache' and an 'interpreter' and two men from the customier's, to form a suite, the leaders in the somewhat reprehensible joke travelled down to Portland and were received with honour on board the Dreadnought.

The Commander of the party was absolutely reckless in his expenditure, stated the manager of the costumier's. Dissatisfied with imitation jewellery, he went out and purchased quite £500 worth of precious stones from a shop close by to complete the outfits. He demanded absolute accuracy in make up and we spent some days in procuring exactly what he wanted. The make-up was certainly of a most striking character.

"The three young men and the young woman all had their hair cut short, and were fitted with black woolly mats which completely covered their skulls. They were provided with short, crisp, curly black beards and the most complete sets of nigger lips. Their faces, arms, and hands were dyed to the proper hue. They wore turbans and flowing robes." Unable to resist a touch of humour, the "princes" completed their disguise with very long, pointed, elastic-sided patent leather boots. The man who was to pass as an interpreter looked like a German, and the dress of the "Foreign Office Attache" was an easy matter. So keen were they on the hoax," continued the manager, "that they had some of my men round at their place at half-past six on the morning of the visit to the battleship."

The "Daily Express" gives the following text of a telegram despatched to the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet at Portland :—"Prince Makalin and suite will arrive at Weymouth at 4·20. Kindly make all arrangements to receive them."

This telegram, it must regretfully be said, adds the "Express," bore the name of a high official, whose lightest wishes were likely to be received with respect. And so it was that the "princely" visitors were received on board the flagship, and marines presented arms as "Prince Mskalin" and his gorgeous suite stepped over the side. All the "princes" bore names which have been specially invented for the occasion on the journey down from town: the name chosen for the lady was "Prince Mendax."

With characteristic hospitality the officers of the battleship strove their utmost to shower honours and attentions on their guests. The attache from the Foreign Office was charming and his explanations were complete. He told what pleasure it would give the "princes" to see over the warship and informed one of the officers that the princes were on a visit to this country in order to make arrangements for sending their sons and nephews to school at Eton. So the princes were shown everything—the wireless, the guns and the torpedoes, and at every fresh sight they murmured in chorus, "Bunga bunga," which being interpreted means "Isn't it lovely?"

In conclusion, it may be stated that this is not the first escapade of the party. They also arranged the visit of the "Sultan of Zanzibar" to the Mayor of Cambridge some years ago, when the deception was as successful as in this latest hoax.

The manager of the costumier's stated : "We have often had to provide disguises for practical jokes on a small scale, but I think this is about the 'limit.' Of course, when we were approached we had no idea what the jesters had in their minds. It was simply our business to do the best we could for them in the way of make-up."

THE Brigadier-General at Woolwich has issued a notice calling the attention of the troops to the inconvenience caused to other members of the congregation by the incessant and noisy coughing during parade services. The Brigadier-General hopes that if men find it imperative to cough they will do so as quietly as possible. Men who have such a bad cold as to necessitate incessant coughing would do well to report sick.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place on April 14, at St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, between Capt. Hugh Auriol Stanton, the Royal Scots, only surviving son of the late Capt. F. R. Stanton, the Royal Scots, and Frances May, second daughter of Col. W. Y. Foster, Royal Field Artillery.

THE MARRIAGE arranged between Capt. D.M. Field, of the Indian Political Department, and Muriel, only daughter of Surg.-Gen. and Mrs. Hay, and grand-daughter of the late Arthur Hay Barclay, of Paris, Pethshire, will take place in India early in April.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE ABROAD.

While a distinct endeavour is made in England to emulate the taste and customs of the Continent, it is interesting to note the effort made in return to respond to English influence. First of all one might quote the prevailing taste for English dress. French, German, Australian, Italian women, all are unanimous in their selection of the tailor-made coat and skirt, which is essentially in English mode of comfortable and convenient clothing. Only within recent years has this influence made itself felt, and up to rather a late period even the tailor-made was not entirely constructed on the English model, but had the variations of trimmings and additional touches suggested by Continental love of adornment. When Queen Alexandra was Princess of Wales she showed her fondness for the small, neat sailor hat of straw, and this was copied everywhere. To this day that sailor hat is universally worn abroad, and no woman who regards herself as "smart" would think of omitting it in her season's wardrobe. Enumeration of all the items of dress copied would be rather tedious, for there is not a town or fashionable resort on the Continent where an English shop is not established, and in these, at special prices, clothing such as Londoners seleet in the West-end is on sale. To wear English clothes and to talk a little English is to be highly cultured and thoroughly up-to-date. The efforts made by Continental women to travel in England and to spend even a few weeks in London are inconceivable to those who have not noted them. Paris has not an attraction for the Englishwoman equal to that which London has for the women of every nation. In Swiss mountain resorts the little maid who attends the travellers is sure to chatter a little of their language, and her one desire is to serve the English ladies, so that she may copy a few of their customs and be able to inform her next customers that her ways were taught to her by English mesdames. Books and newspapers in the English tongue are supplied in every cafe, and wherever one travels, if there is not a tea-room there is certain to be a tea-table, where tea and bread and butter or toast or muffins a l'Anglaise are supplied.

MEALS, MUSIC, AND SPORT.

Even in modest out-of the way towns in Germany it is quite customary to hear that a smaller lunch is served at midday and dinner is eaten in the evening because it is an English custom and an excellent one. Tea is served in the afternoon, and Germans of the young school readily declare that they prefer tea to bear. In the German Universities there are societies of students who refuse to drink beer, and band themselves as teetotalers, following English example. In the theatres and endeavour is made to improve scenery and stage dressing, because such wonderful taste is displayed in London. Pieces by English playwright are usually well rceeived, and one hears Gilbert and Sullivan opera done even in small Italian towns in a way that is a delight. Far more Italians know these operas than there are English people who know Mascagni. Table manners are copied everywhere, and as no nation pays so much attention as the English to the care of spreading the table and the etiquette of table customs a decided improvement has taken place in many ways. To serve a mail in English fashion is quite a credit to a hostess, although she wisely persists in her own methods of cooking. Most important of all, however, is the taste for sport. Golf courses are laid out everywhere. Even in Vienna a course has been laid out in the beautiful Trater, the stretch of ground having being given up by the Emperor. Not a small town exists now where there are not hotels on the English plan. Sports clubs are becoming quite common, and interchange of civilities between English and foreign clubs is thoroughly cultivated. Not only English resid

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 3.

The Bombay Mails of 19th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday noon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ...81 5-8 ex + 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25·17 1/2 unchgd
Ecutes 3 per cent. ... ...99 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...20·45 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 7/16+1/8
Do. 2 months hence. ... ...23 1/2+1/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Chinese enquiry.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £90,000.

3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 96 1/8+1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 3/8+1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 3-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-2 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£34,000,000	Dec. £	600,000
Public Deposits	...£11,300,000	Inc. £	2,900,000
Other Deposits	...£40,300,000	Dec. £	4,186,000
Government Securities	£14,000,000	unchanged	
Other Securities	...£29,300,000	Inc. £	200,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,190,000	Dec. £	1,200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras Rs 90,000 at 1-4·2.
Transfers on Calcutta 6,06,000 at 1-4·2 1-2
Transfer on Bombay Rs 7,50,036 at 1-4·2 1-2

MANCHESTER, March 3.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	3,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	200
Do. Day's Imports...	17,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot....Fair demand, steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Firm.
Mid-Americans	5-08+2
Egyptian F. G. F.	...15 7-8unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7·82	7·77	7·73	7·66	7·60
G. O. C.	+3	+3	+7	+6	+6
Liverpool	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
	7·29	6·82	6·61	6·51	6·47
	+5	+5	+5	+5	+5

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 3.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	9,000
Do. Last year	13,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	1,000

Futures at New York ..... Advanced early on receipt running below expectation and declined later owing to longs unloading.

May 14·89—3	
Do. at New York	
July 14·49—2	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·90—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 3/4
Demand Bills	4·87 3/8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	50 3/4+1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 3/4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·70—10
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·78— 9

The following are the rates for American Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week: —

	24th Feb	3rd Mar	
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	7·88	8·08	+ 20
Feb-Mar ...	7·86 M.-A.	7·82	+ 26
Aug-Sept ...	7·11	7·29	+ 18
In New York—			
Spot ...	14·55	14·90	+ 35
Mar. Futures ...	14.18May	14·69	+ 51
May Futures ...	14·26July	14·49	+ 23
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 5 8	14 3-4	+ 1-8
Mar Futures ...	14·31May	14·70	+ 39
May Futures ...	14·48July	14·78	+ 30
Egyptian ...	15 1-8	15 7-8	+ 3-4

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 3.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 3/4
" " months, March.-April.
" " Ports, Dunkirk.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Sellers.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 3.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs O.I.F. 38 1/4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs O.I.F. 37 3/4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SEEDS

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 416 lbs ex-ship. 45 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9-2 Buyers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India Double bags 1st Mark ... 17-4 1-2 May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

FREIGHT.

Coal—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9-3 Done.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ...£ 71
Yellow Metal 6-3

ARRIVALS.

"Castlemoor" and "Moravia."

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
	(" 4)		3½ at 3⅝		
	(" 5)		3⅝ at 3¾		£ 66
	(" 6)		3¾ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 67/10
	(" 8)		4 at 4¼		
	(" 9)		4¼ at 4½		
X Centres, hard round		3 at 4	3½ at 4¾	up to 2½	£ 64
Soft Centres, round		3 at 3⅜	3⅝ at 4¼	"	£ 73
Soft X Centres					£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
	(" 4)		3½ at 3⅝		
	(" 5)		3⅜ at 3¾		£ 61
	(" 6)		3¾ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
	(" 8)		4 at 4¼		£ 65
	(" 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X					£ 62

	Cut End.	Hollow End.	
Bengal Hollows, round hard ...	B 2⅜ at 3	3¼ at 3½	£ 61
	C 2¼ at 2⅝ 3	at 3½	
	D 2¼ at 2½	2⅜ at 3½	£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ...	B 2⅜ at 3	3¼ at 3½	£ 50
	C 2¼ at 2⅝ 3	at 3½	
	D 2¼ at 2½	2⅜ at 3½	£ 49
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ...	A 3 at 3½	3 at 3½	soft A £ 70
	B 2⅜ at 3	2⅜ at 3	" B £ 68
			Hard A £ 68
			" B £ 66
	C 2¼ at 2⅜	2¼ at 2⅜	£ 60
	D 2¼ at 2¼	2¼ at 2⅜	£ 42
	E 2 at 2¼	2 at 2¼	£ 37
Points			
Usual assortment			£ 42

MANCHESTER, February 11.

JOHN MUNN AND CO.

It is very difficult to estimate the amount of business passing in the cloth market, owing to the conflicting reports of sellers. This is due to the uneven character of the demand in each section, and the fact that to complete transactions it is necessary to accept low rates. It may however be taken broadly, especially in regard to grey staples, that the better the quality, the worse the position, which is perhaps a natural consequence of the present high level of cotton. Further buying has taken place for China but it has been scattered and not very important. Low and medium grade shirtings have met with more inquiry for Bombay, and Calcutta is not indifferent but limits named are still very poor, whilst from the Board of Trade returns for January it does not appear likely that these outlets will be stimulated by any scarcity in the near future. Madras sends some offers but they are out of the range of practicability. Eastern merchants who deal chiefly in fancy styles are meeting with more success. Shippers to the Levant want goods but the figures ruling on the other side are altogether disproportionate to those required here. Producers adhere with some firmness to their prices.

Yarns.—Inquiry in this department has been more pronounced and the volume of trade, though not nearly approaching normal dimensions, shows some improvement. Twist and weft made from American cotton are in principal demand but the renewed strength of the raw material has, in the majority of cases, militated against transaction of importance. Producers of Egyptian qualities have experienced a disappointing session, neither combed nor carded grades attracting much attention at present prices. Bundles for export still remain neglected, and the few sales recorded are of a retail character. Quotations are nominally 3-16d. per lb. higher than a week ago.

This week, Liverpool spot cotton is quoted 8·08 which is 20 points higher than last week and New York is 14·90 up by 35. Prices in Manchester on account of the rise in cotton have advanced but our market cannot respond to it. Demand in the local market is very slack. Persian brokers bought a fair quantity this week which caused prices in 2-30 and 2-40 to advance by 3 pies. New business is practically nil and till prices decline on the other side there is no chance of any business being done.

We quote:—

2-100	Grey	at 1 12 0
2-100	Bleached ...	" 1 13 0
2-80	Grey	" 1 6 3
2-80	Bleached ...	" 1 6 3·
2-80	Grey	" 0 11 6
2-30	Bleached ...	" 0 13 6
2-40	Grey	" 0 12 0
2-40	Bleached ...	" 0 13 3

MERCERISED YARN.

Egyptian cotton has advanced by 3-4s and stands at 15 7-8 to-day. In 2-80 and 2-84 stock is fast accumulating in absence of good demand, so dealers cannot increase the prices. If Egyptian cotton prices still advance, dealers will have later on to pay still higher prices, but at present they are not inclined to enter into any fresh contract from their better experience of previous years.

We quote :—

			Per lb.
2-80	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 0
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 11 0
2-84	Grey ...	"	1 12 0
2-84	Bleached ...	"	1 12 0
2-60	Grey ...	"	1 5 0
2-60	Bleached ...	"	1 5 0

GREY.

Dealers fully hoped that there would be a good demand this month but they have failed in their expectation. Cotton is again advancing and makers are requiring longer price for shipment. We learn that a firm has sold some bales of its lower quality but nothing of importance is passing. G. P. Drills are being inquired after, but business is impossible. Karrachi is in the market to buy but local dealers are not inclined to sell of all their holdings at present when they cannot replace the same. Inquiries were sent to Shanghai without result Dealers are waiting to see how bazaar will turn in April and they will order good for the next season.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs.	5 5 0
Do.	(Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do.	G.Shirtings (Sindurio)	"	5 10 0
Do.	100,000	"	6 2 0
Do.	4025	"	4 14 0
Do.	7900	"	5 9 0
Do.	Drills Mosque		7 6 0
Do.	Jacconets No. 18		3 6 9
Do.	do. No. 636	"	2 15 0
Do.	do. No. 133	"	2 11 3
Do.	Mulls No. 625		No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads		"	5 7 0
Do.	No. 1566		No goods.
Forbes	No. 651	"	5 2 6
Lyon, Shanker		"	5 8 0
Do.	No. 1575	"	7 0 0
Do.	Bhut Chap	"	6 8 0
Deshursts			
Do.	B B	"	7 4 0
Do.	B B B	"	8 10 0
Do.	B B B B	"	8 14 0
Do.	B B B B B	"	8 8 0
Do.	P S	"	8 0 0
Bombay C	No. 1500	"	5 6 0
Grahams	No. 2730	"	5 5 6
Do.	Yellow Horse 8lbs.	"	5 4 0
Flemings	No. 463	"	4 14 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen			No goods.
G. P. Drills, American		"	10 11 0

WHITE GOODS.

As a rule dealers ought to be busy engaged at this time of the year in selling their goods but quite reverse is the case. Demand this year being very slack, Manchester prices are so high that it is impossible to enter into fresh contracts, but dealers sell their stock, even at a narrow margin rather than hold on for better rates. Low qualities of nainsooks are in demand but stock is very limited and no fresh arrivals are expected. In white shirtings, superior qualities, Manchester quotes 1-6d. to 2s. more than last prices which hampers business. A firm sold Lepmann out of its holdings at rates at which the goods cannot be replaced to-day. Business in 33 Nainsooks was done by a firm and there is enquiry for 33, but present prices cannot be paid.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do.	do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 0 6
Do.	do. ...	A I	" 2 6 0
Do.	do. ...	199/399	" 2 11 0
Do.	Mulls ...	9/969	" 4 5 0
Do.	do. ...	9069	" 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...		2600	" 1 12 0
Do.	do. ...	21021	" 1 14 6
Do.	do. ...	7070/9090	" 2 0 6
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 2 2 6
Do.	do. ...	5300/9300	" 2 4 0
Do.	do. ...	7127	" 2 4 6
Do.	do. ...	88/98	" 2 8 0
Do.	do. ...	39620	" 2 15 6
Do.	Mulls ...	55	" 1 2 6
Do.	do. ...	Sun	" 1 6 0
Do.	do. ...	1170	" 1 7 6
Do.	do. ...	1270	" 1 8 6
Do.	do. ...	50/60	" 2 12 0
Do.	do. ...	6/600	" 3 11 0
Do.	do. ...	6000	" 4 5 6
Do.	do. ...	88	" 3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...		3939/5959	" 1 11 6
Do.	do. ...	3500/5500	" 1 15 3
Do.	Mulls ...	1260	" 1 9 6
Do.	do. ...	(Jowala).	" 2 7 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...		4545/6767	" 1 15 3
Greaves	do ...	8000	" 3 0 6
Do.	Mulls ...	5630	" 1 9 3
Do.	Nainsooks	30/50300	" 2 0 0
Shaw Wallace's ...		Motor Car.	" 1 15 6
Macdonald Mulls ...		64	" 2 7 0
Liepmanns ...		1500s.	" 9 12 0
Horrocks Shirtings ...		M O	" 12 2 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	" 12 2 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	" 15 10 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	" 19 14 0
Do.	do. ...	A O	" 21 8 0
Holland ...		40000	" 11 0 0
Lyon		C4000	" 13 10 0

BOMBAY, MARCH 4.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1-4 3-32 for T. T., 1-4 1-8 for demand and 1-4 5-16 for 3 months' sight Credits. T. T. was available at 1-4 1-8 upto next week but the rate was withdrawn.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready	... ...	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail	... ...	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	... ...	... 1s. 4d. May.
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready		... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Credits 3 m/s	"	... 1s. 4 5-16d.
" "	Forward ...	...1s. 4 3/16d. June
" " 6 m/s	Ready ...	... 1s. 4 13/32d.
France 3 m/s	" ...	... 171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s	" ...	... 139 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	... 159 3/4
" Shanghai	...	... 169 3/4
" Japan	...	... 169 1/4

Market is firm.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 up at 37 7-16 for cash and New York was 1-4 up at 50 3-4.

The local gold market was quiet there being very little demand. There being more stock in the bazar, there are no chances of prices advancing. To add to this the import of gold by every mail is getting bigger. Sovereigns are inquired after but prices remain unchanged. Silver for March was quoted Rs. 67-2. There being good demand from China and London quotation being up local prices stiffened up to Rs. 67-6. There was a good demand for cash and tone of the market is firm.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	7	0
97 touch	23	8	0
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	67	10	0
17 Penny ready	67	9	0
Local per tola	0	10	6
First Settlement	67	6	0
Second "	67	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Home prices are unchanged. Enquiry for ready and forward was good, but there being few sellers very little business was done and prices remained same at the close. Tone—Steady.

Rapseed:—Home price were 6d., up but there being retail buyers and sellers, prices fluctuated by half to one anna. Tone—Quiet but steady.

Gingellyseed, Mowrasseed and Poppyseed:—Prices are unchanged. Moderate business was done. Tone steady.

Castorseed and Cottonseed:—Demand for ready and forward was better and there being few sellers prices remained firm and advanced a little. Demand from London is good. Tone firm.

Groundnuts:—There was more demand from London, and prices remained same and steady. Tone firm and steady.

Wheat:—Home prices are unchanged. There wa very little enquiry for ready and no business was reported. Tone dull.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small ...	...	... " 10 0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore ...	...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	...	... " 7 1
Do. Gujarat ...	...	... " 7 5
Poppyseed ...	...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	...	... " 3 8 to 3 4 8
Mowrasseed... ...	...	... " 6 10
Maize	...	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	...	... " 40 to 42
Mustardseed ...	...	... " 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	...	... " 37 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...		
Gulburga do. ...		" 44 to 45
Kalbur do. ...		
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5		
Do. do do 85/15		" 42 to 44 8
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		" 39 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		" 38 to 39
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...		" 41 to 42
Do. Megri ...		
Do. Yellow Hinganghat		
Do. do. Secunderabad		" 47 to 51
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni		
Do. Ahmedabad...		" 37 to 38
WHEAT—		
Choice Pisal ...		
Club No. 1 ...		" 33 to 42
Delhi 70/30 ...		
Hard Red... ...		" 34 to 37
Cottonseed ...		... " 24 8 to 25 8

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd March :—

Wheat ...	...	...	11,703 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	14,994 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	3,269 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	918·9 "
Poppyseed...	...	...	38 "
Groundnuts ...	...	...	2,970 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	7,567 "
Rice ...	...	...	114,525 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	13,349 "
Cottonseed...	...	...	38·83 "
Mowrasseed...	...	...	84 "
Gram ...	...	...	6,169 "
Joowar ...	...	...	3,438 "
Maize ...	...	...	190 "

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai were 11,000 bales, unsold stock 46,000 bales, exchange 171 1-2 and market steady.

Fortnightly sales from Hongkong 8,000 bales unsold stock 6,000 bales, exchange 128 1-2 and market firm.

We learn of the following sales :—

			No.
200	Crown ...	...	10s at 6 8 1-2
200	Coorla ...	...	12s at 7
400	Edward Sassoon	...	12s at 7 1-2
500	Finlay ...	...	10s at 6·15
200	"	...	16s at 7·6
100	China ...	...	28s at 7·7 1-2
100	Jubilee ...	...	20s at 7·6 1-2
100	Hope ...	...	20s at 7·7
200	Presidency...	...	10s at 6·10

SHARES.

The market is dull and prices of mill shares have more or less declined during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,460; Bank of India's have declined to Rs. 62 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 51 1-2; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are weak at Rs. 16; Bank of Burmah's have changed hands at Rs. 117. In Miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 309; All India United Insurance Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 13; Bamanka's are weak at Rs. 9 1-2; Badham Piles' are steady at Rs. 136; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have been put through at Rs. 440; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 100, while preference shares are steady at Rs. 156; Bombay Flour Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,060; Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 295 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 275; Central India Mining Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 337 1-2; Marck's have changed hands at Rs. 123; Pert Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 745; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 19; Tata Iron Steel Co's ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 9; preference at Rs. 58 and differred at Rs.61; Treacher's have advanced to Rs. 580. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 335; Central India Spinning and Weaving Co's shares have rallied at and about Rs. 1,610; Colaba Land and Mill Co's shares are quiet at Rs. 1,110; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 87 1-2; David's are steady at Rs. 372 1-2; Finlay's have dropped to Rs. 225; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 170; Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 676; Manekjee Petit's have dropped to Rs. 3,100; New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 730; Southern Mahratta's are steady at Rs. 197 1-2; Standard's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,075; Swan Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 240. Press shares are steady and unchanged: Mofussil's at Rs. 780 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 130; New Berar's have improved to Rs. 545, Volkart's to Rs. 655. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have declined to Rs. 605; Tapti Valley Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 455; Ahmedabad Dholka's are quiet at Rs. 119. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool market was 2 points up and New York was down by 10. Broach ginned good was quoted Rs. 325 in the morning and fine Rs. 341. Business of a moderate character was done at their rates. The opener being 4 to 5 points down prices for good Broach declined to Rs. 323, but the price was soon put up to Rs. 326 and fine advanced to Rs. 342. As Marwari speculators being in the market busy when good was quoted Rs. 323, the market at once rose. Market steady.

The following are the purchases reported to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Niboda	...D Kurrani	...279-80
150	Barsi	... do	...312-15
500	Khandeish	...R D Master	...289-71
100	Southa	... do	... 280
500	Mathia	...Japan C Trading Co.	270-1
300	do	...S David & Co	... 266
160	Palgam (wet)	...Noor Mills	... 250
700	Bengal	...Balli Bros	...252-3
100	Miraj	...Morarji Mills	... 321
100	Southa	...H Gokuldas	... 278
200	Saw Ginned	...Petit	... 234
100	Malkapore (wet).	do	... 256

We quote :—

		Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	259 Ready.
" F. Good	...	247 "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	275 "
" F. Good	...	260 "
Sind Punjab Fine	...	271 "
" F. Good	...	256 "
Khandesh Fine	...	270 "
" F. Good	...	271 "
Amraoti Fine	...	252 "
" F. Good	...	285 "
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	294 "
" F. Good	...	283 "
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	305 "
" F. Good	...	297 "
Yeotmal Fine	...	311 "
" F. Good	...	303 "
Nagpore Fine	...	318 "
" F. Good	...	310 "
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	320 "
" F. Good	...	312 "
Methia Fine	...	279 "
" F. Good	...	271 "
Broach Gin Good	...	325 "
" Fine	...	341 "
Sawginned Good	...	328 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	...	332 "
Westerns "	...	317 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd March:—

Khandesh	1,302	Bales.
Central India	1,287	"
Barsi and Nagur	1,046	"
Berar	1,839	"
Central Provinces	785	"
Oomras...	6,259	"
Dholera	1,164	"
Broach...	2,721	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	158	"
Westerns	.....	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,015	"
Bengals (Rajputana)	215	"
Sind	155	"
Persian	15	"
Total ...	11,172	Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 3rd Mar. 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	13,597	381,220	279,424
Central India... ...	10,254	119,641	69,164
Barsee and Nagur ...	9,559	190,237	60,924
Berar	23,326	408,538	277,755
Central Provinces ...	8,831	243,242	128,667
Total Oomras... ...	65,567	1,328,868	816,934
Dhollarss	6,861	89,345	72,158
Broach	19,589	53,737	31,114
Compta and Dharwar.	2,831	11,160	33,427
Westerns	317	6,716	5,053
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	4,590	380,261	235,862
Bengals (Rajputana)...	5,167	52,708	17,633
Sind	1,251	35,516	10,597
Persian	248	2,215	696
Americans	...	518	6,796
Egyptian	...	397	2,573
Other sorts	...	...	...
Total ...	106,421	1,962,537	12,33,579

LIVERPOOL, March 4.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone			Steady.
Estimated Sales			8,000
Total Imports			5,000
Future Delivery Prices :—			
Mar.—Apl.			7·78— 4
Apl.—May.			7·72— 5
May—June			7·69— 4
June—July			Mutilated.
July—Aug.			"
Aug.—Sept.			"
Sept.—Oct.			"
Oct.—Nov.			6·52— 2
Nov.—Dec.			6·49— 2

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 4th March :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	1,06,421	70,062	+ 36,359
	1909-10	1908-09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Mar. ...	19,62,537	1,233,517	+7,29,020
	1909-10	1908-09	
Ships for the week, Europe... ...	67,576	48,449	+ 19,127
China, Japan and Coast Ports... ...	9,346	15,331	— 5,985
Total	76,922	63,780	+ 13,142
Total ships from 1st Oct. to 3rd Mar ...	1909-10	1908-09	
Europe	555,130	327,735	+237,395
China	52,379	15,953	+ 36,426
Japan	420,578	301,442	+119,136
Coast Ports	20,737	9,784	+ 10,953
Total	1,048,824	654 914	+393,910
Afloat in harbour, Europe... ...	22,323	11,778	+ 10,550
China, Japan and Coast Ports... ...	30,588	31,767	— 1,179

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 12th Feb. 1910—5,635 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October to 19th Dec. 1909—3,482 bales.

FREIGHT.

Business is still rather slack and we are 3d. to 6d. lower since last week's report.

For March shipment Genoa was done at 14-6 seeds early in the week and since then 14-3 was accepted. Some 2,000 tons open ports. Business is also reported from April and May loading at 14-3 and market closes quiet.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	15 0	... 15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	... 15 6
Havre	15 0	... 15 6
Hull	14 0	... .
Liverpool	15 6	... 16 0
Marseilles	15 6	... 16 0
Genoa	15 0	... 15 6
London	15 6	... .
Hamburg	15 6	... 16 0
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	... 17 6
Open Ports ...	Apr.-May	...June 14 6

SUGAR.

Market is very firm owing to good demand and continental market is advancing very firm.

Ready Price—

B B B and on similar	Rs 12 15	15s 11d FBH
White Java	Rs 12 13	15s 9d FBH
Brown Java	Rs 11 8	14s FBH
Mauritius	Rs 12 8	

Sales—

Messrs Bombay Co sold 400 T White Java, September at 13 9 3-4
Do sold 100 T White Java July 14 2 1-2
Do sold 250 T White Java Aug-Dec, 14.
Messrs D Sassoon & Co sold 100 T White Java June 14—10 1-2
Do sold 550 Brown Java Aug-Oct. 12 5
Messrs Ralli Bros sold 200 White Java, Aug-Oct 13 11 1-2
Do sold 200 White, Java, March, 15 11
Messrs E D Sassoon and Co sold a large quantity 18901 White and Brown Java.

Inquiry and Competitors offerings White Aug-Dec at 14 2 and Brown 12 9

Stocks—

Java estimated at bags 15000
Austrian estimated at bags at very little quantity
Mauritius estimated at bags 150000

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 26th April.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
5	7	0	21	East Indian.
	13	3	3	Abyssinian.
6	0	0	0	Egyptian.
	18	0	11	West Coast African.
12	19	0	7	

Deliveries since January Auctions 41 Tons.

PENANG TIN INGOTS.

The higher prices at which market opened during the week were well maintained at 76·75. Locally market remains steady. There was a good enquiry from Persia, but in absence of any more stocks available dealers could not meet with the demand but they expect to cover same on receipt of their goods by the mail. Prices here are Rs. 42. Market is firm.

METALS.

Market on the other side is maintained and latest qu

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

THE INDEPENDENT MEMBER.

Amongst the political tendencies of recent years there is none that has been more surprising and more often remarked than the gradual disappearance of the independent member during a period which has seen great developments in freedom and free expression of thought. Lord Rosebery, in proposing the health of Mr. Harold Cox at the dinner of the British Constitution Association, drew attention to the present state of things, which is, briefly, that only in the Second Chamber can independent criticism be found. This levelling tendency, which at first seems unaccountable, is probably merely another expression of the love of organisation which is characteristic of this age of clubs, committees, and societies, but as being liable to lead to perfunctory attention, sterile thought, and formal expression of opinion it must be regarded as dangerous. Let those who would abolish the House of Lords or its rights reflect that the division of parties is far less rigid in the Upper Chamber than in the lower, and that the latter, so far from encouraging freedom of discussion, tends more and more to become the inanimate mouthpiece through which there is room for only two opinions to pass.

DITTO TO 1835.

The parallelism between this year and 1835 is nothing short of extraordinary; it even surpasses Fluellen's famous comparison between Harry of Monmouth and "Alexander the Pig." Both of these worthies were born in a country that had a river running through it; both of them got rid of their closest friend, Alexander by violent means when he was "in his ales and his cups," Harry after sober reflection and in more civilised fashion. Nothing could be more striking, said the philosopher from the land of the Davids and Lloyds. And now Sir David Gill points out the remarkable similarity between this "comet year" and that of 1835. Both saw a dissolution of Parliament. Both saw the Conservatives return 273 strong, and whereas in the reign of King William the Liberals numbered 385, now the coalition of Liberals, Nationalists, and Labour, if we deduct the O'Brienites and one other person, are again 385 strong. There is evidently some witchery about Halley's Comet, which compels mundane affairs to its will. We have, then, a valuable clue as to what we may expect this year in other spheres than the political. For instance, 1835 had a rainy summer: ditto in 1910, no doubt. Every man is now his own prophetical almanack.

SMALL CHANGE.

It would need a Solomon to decide whether Mr. Churchill is to be congratulated or condoled with on his promotion. He gets perhaps greater opportunities of public usefulness—the phrase is a "boss phrase" and ought to console anybody—and he obtains also a rise of salary; but the Home Office in these days is a citadel besieged by furies. It should be a great sight to see a scion of the militant house of John Churchill defending the ramparts to the cry of "A Winston! A Winston!" On the whole, however, we think well to postpone our compliments to Mr. Churchill till we have seen how he bears himself in the fray. With regard to the other Cabinet changes, they are not surprising. So mild a man as Mr. Sydney Buxton seems rather out of his element at the Board of Trade, where the fights are sometimes hot and long. But Mr. Buxton has prudence which is better than dash when railway and coal strikes are threatened. Mr. Herbert Samuel undoubtedly deserves his elevation; he is an able Minister.

BREACHING THE RESERVOIR.

Too much praise cannot be given to the courage and ability with which the Unionist working-men candidates fought the elections at Swansea, Leicester, and in the Clitheroe Division of Lancashire. They led forlorn hopes with all the ardour of a Japanese company trying to storm an impregnable Russian position at Port Arthur. What is more wonderful still, one at least of the three expresses perfect willingness and even eagerness to begin the fight over again. The subscribers to the fund which enabled these "first-class fighting men" to take the field can rest satisfied with the effect of their generosity. A breach has been made in the old thick wall of belief that all trade unionists are necessarily enemies of the Conservative Party and Tariff Reform. Trade union leaders have cleverly and cunningly dammed up the waters of political activity and interest among the working classes, and used the resulting reservoir for their own delectation. By the action of Messrs. Smith, Bagley, and Campbell a little breach has been made in the dam, which is destined to widen as the numbers of workmen candidates increase—as it is arranged shall be the case—until the opinions of trade unionists, no longer cribbed, cabined, and confined, shall once more be free to follow their natural channel.

THE POOR LAW.

As the time of Parliament is to be occupied for some months to come by attacks on the House of Lords, the argument is irresistible in favour of carrying out at once the conclusions of the Poor Law Commission by administrative enactment or work in Grand Committee so far as this is possible. A small amendment of the Lunacy Acts, for instance, would enable a local asylums committee to secure a much-needed control over the liberty of the feeble minded. These unfortunate people's lot has been darkened by the Compensation and Employers' Liability Acts. Their chance of obtaining work is further removed then ever. And as idleness brings danger in its train, their chance of doing harm is correspondingly increased. This open door must be closed. At least 90 per cent. of them inherit their failing. To prevent the poison from being handed on, they must be segregated from their fellows. This, as has been said already, could be easily done, and should be done soon. Still less legislation—none at all, in fact—is required to deal with the consumptive poor. At present the Poor Law medical service has to wait until the sufferer is destitute before it can afford relief. But that time medicine is powerless to effect a cure. These hopeless sufferers constitute 14 per cent. of our paupers. Their support and doctoring cost the nation every year as much as a new Dreadnought. If the Local Government Board made grants in aid to local authorities these victims could be removed directly their malady declared itself to sanatoria, and probably a cure would follow. A great saving would be effected to say nothing of the untold blessing conferred upon the sufferers themselves.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline, sprinkled on agwet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

FOUR WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM CAPITO BALM (*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is only a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE (*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONORRHŒA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, barking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. Test for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE TREZO TABLETS (*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by purge small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

FOR Kadi

CAN YOU DOUBT THIS

Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London: "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.

Innumerable Original Testimonials open to inspection.)

"KADI" cures with INSTANT relief worst cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

PRICE Re. 1-8.

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Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three London Eye Hospitals and holds First Class Credentials.

Do not be misled, as there is no other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of Dastoor in Bombay.

Best Credentials from The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Members of Legislative Councils, Members of Medical Profession, and other high personages. The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Kensington (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

The Unrivalled Killer!

Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—

KEATING'S POWDER

Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

W. J. PAPPE & CO., COMBOO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Galore

SOLID GOLD WATCH PUZZLE.

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Indian Towns and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH stem wind fully jewelled as a FREE GIFT. (Silver watches are presented to gent.).

Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to FELLOWS & Co., 10 Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were Miss E. Peters, Coimbatore, S. India: Mr. T. M. Matthai, 224 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, India.

Crystal Face Case.

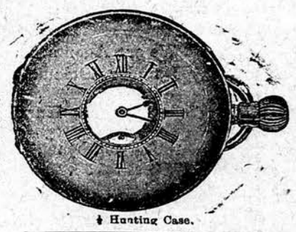
THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.

FIRST INTRODUCED 1873.

Although reduced in price since then the quality has been considerably improved, in fact our "Campaign" watch of 1909 would be absolutely ashamed of its prototype of even the last decade.

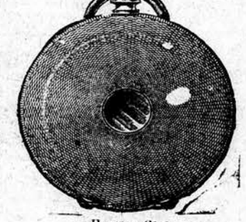
QUALITY—IMPROVED
PRICE — REDUCED } SINCE 1873.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.



½ Hunting Case.

NOT ONLY does our name appear on the dial of these watches but the word "Campaign" is on every movement.



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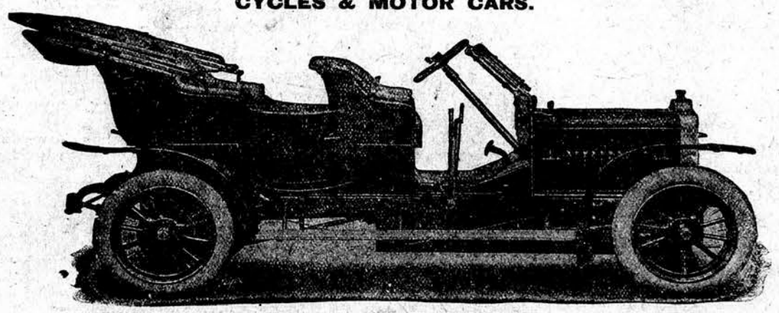

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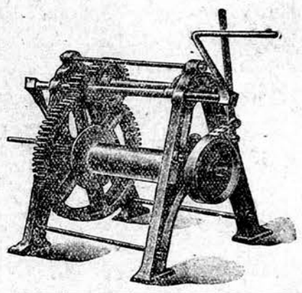

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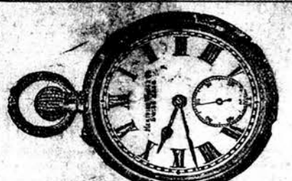

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